



Secret Payment To AUS Unearthed



Liberal leader
Gary Humphries:



S.A. President
Jeffrey Dalton:

Liberal student Gary Humphries has revealed to *Woroni* that a payment of over \$14,000 was made to the Australian Union of Students in May last year. The payment was carried out in secret, not even showing up in the Association's financial accounts.

The sum was transmitted by bank transfer on 8th May, only a month and a half before the passing of the *ANU Amendment Act* made such payments illegal. Through what the S.A. described as a "bureaucratic bungle" on the part of AUS, no receipt was sent to acknowledge the transfer until last week - ten months later.

S.A. Treasurer Jerome Fink was confronted by Humphries on this issue. He conceded to the Liberal that "we weren't too keen on you knowing about this before it happened", but claimed that the Association was properly informed after the event.

No written record of the transaction existed at the S.A. before last week however. No-one app-

roached by *Woroni* seemed to be aware that any payment to AUS had occurred in 1981, despite S.A. President Dalton's assertion that he had mentioned the payment during a debate at a General Meeting.

Dalton admitted that he and Fink were chiefly responsible for sending the \$14,215.90 to Melbourne, and explained the secrecy surrounding it by the fear that an attempt might have been made to freeze the Association's funds if the move were known in advance. He also pointed out accurately, that the payment was later mentioned by ALP Education Spokesman John Dawkins during the debate in June on the ANU legislation in the House of Representatives. Dalton further asserted that there was nothing 'suspicious' in the affair.

Humphries however was dissatisfied with this. He told *Woroni* that during the SA election campaign last year, the left made much capital out of the Amendment Act and the bar it made on AUS

payments "and yet they failed to mention even once that a large sum had been sent to AUS just five months earlier."

"I believe notice to the Association was inadequate. The payment was made in secret and afterwards no record of it was made at any SA meeting. Moreover when I finally discovered evidence of the transaction - quite by accident - that evidence was taken from me by an SA official, who told me that I would "find out later" all about it.

"It was clear to me that at least some people in the SA believed the matter was still a secret."

Fink also claimed last week that Humphries had been personally told of the disbursement months ago, in Dalton's presence. Neither Dalton nor Humphries last week had any recollection of this, however.

"I think this throws up again the whole matter of our membership of AUS", said Humphries, "Why was the secret payment never recorded in writing before the SA? Why did AUS take ten months to send a receipt for \$14,000? And why was evidence of the affair taken away from me when I first uncovered it?"

Humphries also doubts whether the passage of the Amendment Act will make AUS payments a thing of the past." Dalton said in 1981 that he believed there was a loophole which would permit AUS payments to continue. John Dawkins told AUS in January that he expected the Act to be ineffective in stopping AUS payments. If this is so, I think there will have to be a referendum on AUS in 1982."

It seems ANU's membership of AUS will emerge again as a controversial issue in the forthcoming election campaign.

Commonwealth Tertiary Education Commission and the Australian Institute of Multicultural Affairs, has granted \$80,000 a year for the 1982-4 triennium for the program.

The Faculty is advertising internationally for staff for the program and expects to have about 10 students enrolled in the course this year.

As well it will make Vietnamese language teaching available to the Canberra community through the ANU's Centre for Continuing Education.

It also plans to teach Vietnamese as an intensive language course in the summer vacation.

The Dean of the Faculty, Dr Rafe de Crespigny, said the introduction of the course recognised that Vietnamese people now made up a substantial ethnic group in Australia.

The course was particularly appropriate in Canberra because of the involvement of Government departments with the immigration and social security problems of Vietnamese people.

It is also strongly involved in the teaching of the politics, economics, history and culture of the Asian region.

For further information contact the Dean, tel. 49 3207.

Over the last few months hundred of demonstrations have been held throughout Europe calling for peace and nuclear disarmament. On Saturday, March 6th, the leaders of Australia's peace protest left Canberra on a "World Bike Ride for a Nuclear Free Future".

The group of about forty cyclists gathered in Canberra to begin the ride which will take them through the major cities of Australia and ultimately to Darwin. Riding sixty kilometres a day, the cyclists plan to reach Darwin by July, passing through as many communities as possible, gathering support, recruiting more cyclists and spreading the anti-nuclear message. In Darwin a barge will be waiting to take the cyclists to Japan, where they will continue their campaign.

The cyclists from all walks of life, included those who were riding with the group for the weekend, to Sydney, to Darwin or to Japan, and

others who would go as far as they could. One thing the cyclists had in common was their dedication to peace and a

Bike Ride For Nuclear Free Future

Ruth Barney.

nuclear free world. A girl from Melbourne, who had completed her H.S.C. last year, set aside 1982 for the ride. "I'll go as far as I can," she said. "If I make it to Darwin, then I'll go to Japan, and after Japan," she shrugged, "perhaps Russia."

Setting off from Parliament House, the cyclists rode into Garema Place, where women commemorating Women's Day presented the group with a scroll. The scroll sent the good wishes and support of Canberra women with the riders, welcoming the day when money spent on defence would be directed into social services.

The group moved on to the War Memorial and here, placing flowers at the foot of a military statue in the Hall of Memory, they re-named the building "Peace Memorial". In the Dome at the end of the Hall, the cyclists gathered in a circle, holding hands and chanting "All we are saying is give Peace a chance", their voices am-

plified and echoing as in a vast cathedral. From the stained glass windows the faces of soldiers seemed almost to give tacit approval to the cyclists' cause.

Emerging from the War Memorial, the suggestion was made to ride through Queanbeyan before heading for Sydney. There was no leader making decisions or dictating to the riders, but rather a consensus emerged naturally, creating a happy and free bond between people who, in many cases, were almost strangers.

The cyclists intend to pool their resources to buy food and other necessities during their journey and hope for some assistance from supporters along the way.

As the group cycled away from the War Memorial and down Anzac Parade, forty strong, those remaining wished they too could spend a year on a ride for Peace.

SUPERMAN SUES WORONI WRITER

Mr Clark Kent, journalist, of Metropolis, USA has taken out a writ in the ACT Supreme Court, claiming that he was defamed by Mr Ian Rout, student, of Bruce Hall, Canberra, in a recent edition of *Woroni*.



Mr Kent.

Mr Kent, a senior reporter on the Daily Planet newspaper, fights crime in Metropolis and other places under the name of Superman. His action relates to a two-page feature written by Mr. Rout and other students advocating moderate politics, which was entitled the *Disorientation Handbook*. It showed a picture of Mr Kent in his distinctive Superman costume apparently flying through space, accompanied by the caption "He flies and he knows he flies".

The feats performed by Superman are, he claims, achieved entirely through muscular control; he denies that he flies in the generally understood meaning of the term. Mr Kent, who is faster than a speeding bullet and more powerful than a locomotive, feels that public appreciation of his capacity to leap tall buildings with a single bound will be lessened if it is thought that he merely flies over them.

"A bird, or even an insect, can fly over a building," Mr Kent told our Metropolis correspondent, Lois Lane. He is claiming damages for the alleged defamation and for loss of income in royalties from sales of comics.

Mr Kent saw the feature with his supervision while thwarting a plot by Mr Lex Luther to distract Public Servants by dropping thousands of International Socialist newspapers over Canberra from a satellite. A similar attempt by Mr Luther, also of Metropolis, failed last year when a hijacked space station he was piloting disintegrated over Western Australia. Mr Luther will appear before a Stipendiary Magistrate in Wollongong charged with intergalactic piracy and 80,000 counts of littering.

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Students' Assoc. meeting - upstairs in the Union 7-00 pm THURS. 18th March.

Vietnamese Course Offered

The first course in Vietnamese offered by an Australian University will be launched at the Australian National University this year. The course, to be offered in the Faculty of Asian Studies, is being funded by the Commonwealth Department of Education as part of its support for the teaching of community languages. The Department, on the recommendation of the

EDITORIAL

FINAL EDITORIAL FROM ROHAN GREENLAND

& LARRY ANDERSON

When student politicians write upon student politics, you can bet your boots it's aimed not at you, but at your vote. Student politics is about power struggles. A large group of dedicated leftists, some ratbag, some sincere, fight the hard core of Liberals on campus.

An over simplification? Yes. I have to mention the so-called 'wishy-washy' moderates, such as myself. We, being members of neither faction, suffer from the 'Us Vs. The Rest of the World Syndrome'. Although allied with the Right, they have never taken us into their confidence, except of course, when it serves their interests to do so.

Why allied with the Right? It is not because we are able to swallow their politics and hold them down. Neither is it a 'deep rooted hatred of Leftist-poofers'. Rather it is the simple reason of being part, whether we like it or not, of 'the Opposition'.

We of moderate persuasions are in Opposition, because we are not in power. Simple really, isn't it. Neither, and probably never will be, are the Liberals. And so we sit on the outside, all wanting to get in. So what do we do? The same as anyone with nouse would do. 'Organise --- Don't Agonise'. We took our advice from the Education Collective. So the Liberal-Independent 'alliance' is a convenient way for the opposition groups to co-ordinate their attack on the Left. What have we got to lose? - Credibility for a start. The Left never fail to accuse Independents of being right-wingers. We can easily be lumped together as oppositionists, and be branded as counter-revolutionary. But they don't use that expression --- it doesn't win votes. A Right-wing brand does the job far better.

And so, at ANU we have the rather unusual situation where we have the Left in power and the Liberals

hell-bent on bringing down the system. The Left, on the other hand, are the Establishment, opposing change to the existing political structure. The Liberals want to secede from AUS, reintroduce the SRC, reform the Union, and so on. The Left are quite content with the way things are. And they should be. The fortnightly meetings of the Students' Association ensures that activists are represented, and not the bulk of students who choose not to be involved in the bitter world of student politics.

So, the SRC binds the opposition groups together. It is not unlike the Liberal/SDP Alliance in Britain advocating electoral reform. They stand to win more seats if proportional representation were introduced. And so

we and the Liberals stand a real chance of winning power come the SRC.

Nobody realises this more than the Left. There will be an SRC over their dead bodies. The Left have no reason to fear a non-Left candidate being elected as President. Power lies with the fortnightly General Meeting --- not the President. And as the Left can reasonably expect to have the numbers at 90% of S.A. meetings, the non-Left President is doomed to endless frustration. The position of President at present is better described as the representative of the controlling clique.

The Left can also sleep easy because re-introducing the SRC is a difficult and lengthy process, requiring months or years of work on behalf of the opposition groups.

So, there seems little hope for the Independents and, to use Humphries' new name for the Liberals, the Non-Left. Except, perhaps, if they do win the Presidency and that person moves heaven and earth to get the SRC referendum going. But, like I said, I am a student politician . . .

AUS Education Vice President, Julia Gillard and NSW Regional Organiser David Cook visited us yesterday. A report will appear in the next edition. I was pleased to see them at ANU and to hear of their work on behalf of students, particularly the fight against fees and loans. An article on loans by David Ritchie appears in this edition. It is good that AUS officials get around to visiting campuses.

Last year we heard much about the successful 'Fight-back Campaign', but little else about AUS. This was because, Julia explained, the Press Exchange Service was passed over as media emphasis was concentrated around 'Fightback'. This year we look forward to receiving what amounts to wire-service press from AUS

Halls and Colleges make a bid for political power for the first time as a united body. They have had a raw deal from the Sports Union and are running two candidates in the Sports Council elections. The election takes place on 16, 17 and 18th March.

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S.A. Elections

Pursuant to the necessary amendments to the Electoral Regulations being made at the S.A. Meeting to be held on 18th March 1982, nominations will be opened for the following positions in the Association:

President
Treasurer
Trustee
A.U.S. Secretary
Woroni Editor[s]

Nominations will be opened at 2.00 on the 18th March 1982, and will be open for one week, closing at 2.00 pm on Thursday 25th March 1982

R. Ceramida
Returning Officer.

Nominations are called for the following positions:

Chairperson	Clubs & Societies Committee
Members(2)	Clubs & Societies Committee
Chairperson	Education Committee
Members (6)	Education Committee
Association Rep.	Bookshop Committee
Association Rep.	Co-ordinating Committee for Undergrad. student accom.
Association Rep.	Management C'tee for Non-Collegiate accom.
Association Rep.	Life Sciences Library Users' Com.
Association Rep.	Building & Grounds Committee
Association Rep.	Library Committee
Association Rep.	Computer Users' Committee
Members (2)	Finance Committee
Association Rep.	Union Board of Management.
Association Rep.	Faculty of Arts,
	Law
S.A. Rep on 2XX Board	Science
	Asian Studies
	Economics

Delegates to AUS Regional Conference.
Nominations close at midday on Wed. 24 March 1982

APOLOGIES

In the last edition of 'Woroni' a number of comments were made on this page about Elizabeth O'Brien. As, Director of Student Publications I have been satisfied that the inferences and some of the statements were not correct and were likely to damage Ms O'Brien. I extend my apologies to Ms O'Brien and wish to add that any false or misleading statements or inferences are, for my part, withdrawn and apologised for.

J. Dalton
Director of Student Publications.

The Editors apologise for comments made in last week's editorial concerning Ms O'Brien. Signed, The Editors.

EDITORS' COMMENT

The Editors wish to advise members of the Students' Association that this edition of Woroni was to have been published for distribution on 16.3.82.

The editors completed layout on 12.3.82 and requested the, then Director of Student Publications, Jeff Dalton to approve the assembled layout in order that the paper could be printed for distribution on 16.3.82. This request was made at 5.30pm at which time Jeff Dalton was still in his office. The editors were advised that Mr Dalton did not have the time to approve the layout and would do so "first thing Monday" morning.

Monday being a public holiday an entire day was lost. On Tuesday Jeff Dalton failed to come in to the S.A. Office at all --- another full day lost!

Today, Wednesday 17th March, we are still awaiting approval from the Director of Student Publications, before proceeding to print. Jeff Dalton is now unable to give his approval, as he has appointed a new Director of Student Publications, Keith Major.

The delays experienced over the past five days have resulted in this edition of Woroni being distributed some two days late.

CORRECTION

In the last edition of *Woroni*, an introduction to the article by Ross McKenzie on Tasmania's South-West erroneously stated that Dr Bob Brown, was a member of the Aust. Democrats. Dr Brown and the Tasmanian Wilderness Society are apolitical conservationists. They support any government, party or politician which fosters the protection of Tasmania's heritage.

stop press

The following motion was moved by the Vice-Chancellor and passed by Council at its meeting on 12 March, 1982.

Council, having considered the report by the Dean of Economics on the failure rate in Economics I in 1981, expresses its profound concern at this.

Council requests the Board of the Faculties through the Faculty of Economics to invite the Head of the Department of Economics to present his reasons for this, and the impact upon the position of students affected who studied Economics I in 1981, and specify the steps he has taken in 1982 to treat the problems identified, and invites the Board to report back to Council at its May meeting.

THIRTEEN MORE VICE-CHANCELLORS APPOINTED

Reports and photographs by Ian Rout

ANU Council today announced the appointment of another thirteen Vice-Chancellors to work alongside Prof. Peter Karmel. While not ruling out the possibility of appointing several more Vice-Chancellors if necessary, the Chancellor stressed that these are unusually difficult times where the load is far too great for one person to handle. He felt that in later years the situation would ease and the number of Vice-Chancellors could be reduced. Sir John said that he expected the ANU to have single-digit Vice-Chancellors by 1986.

Most prominent among the new Vice-Chancellors are Professor Augustus Excalibur, currently Director of the Australian Candlewax Authority, and Dr Paul Smith of the CSIRO's Division of Lemming Research.

Prof. Excalibur denied suggestions that he accepted the position, which involves a salary cut of some \$50,000 a year, because he believes that the Government is about to dismantle the Candlewax Authority. He produced studies by his research staff showing that if the Authority were to close down, the Australian candlewax industry would collapse at 2.34pm on Thursday, February 8, 1985. "The Government is well aware of the need for the Authority," he told reporters. "The Prime Minister has assured me that he has not even begun to think of abolishing it."

The acquisition of Dr Smith is considered to be a major achievement. It is known that he turned down an offer to take up a vacant position as Director of a major Government authority. He denied that he declined the position because he believes that the Government is about to dismantle the authority.



Stephen King, President of the ANU Democrats, is believed to have refused a Vice-Chancellorship in order to continue his career in creative writing.

The President of the ANU Students' Association generally welcomed the appointments, which he felt would make Vice-Chancellors more accessible to the University community. He expressed reservations, though, that the appointment of Vice-Chancellors might come to be seen as a solution to any problem that came up, and hoped that the number of Vice-Chancellors would not be allowed to exceed forty.

Eleven of the thirteen new Vice-Chancellors have released major statements on their views of the difficulties facing them as the ANU's chief administrator.

* * * * *

The ANU Union Shop has run out of Jeff Dalton T-shirts. The T-shirts, which feature the face of the Students' Association President and the words "I like Jeffrey", have sold well since they were introduced in O-Week.

The Union Shop has ordered another truckload of Jeff Dalton T-Shirts, along with several cartons of Gary Humphries socks and five hundred battery-operated frogs which jump distances of up to 80 cm per leap and make realistic croaking noises.

* * * * *

In other news from the Union, the Board of Management has announced that the Meetings Room will be turned into a bar, the existing upstairs bar will be extensively remodelled to provide meals and snacks and the Refectory will be closed down and converted to serve as a venue for meetings. Alterations to the Men's toilets are progressing well.

The Queen has instructed Sir Zelman Cowen to refuse the Union's invitation to open the new Games Room unless the Refectory agrees to stop using corgi meat in its hamburgers.

* * * * *



A Chancery spokesperson this week denied that disciplinary action would be taken against three University officers who laughed at the Deputy Vice-Chancellor's tie.

* * * * *

The ANU's Naming Committee has rejected a proposal to rename the Chancery's top floor meetings room after the outgoing Vice-Chancellor, Prof. D.A. Low.

It deferred consideration of appropriate persons after whom to name the Zoology Department tea room, the Research School of Physical Sciences wind tunnel and two new tables in the Economics Department.



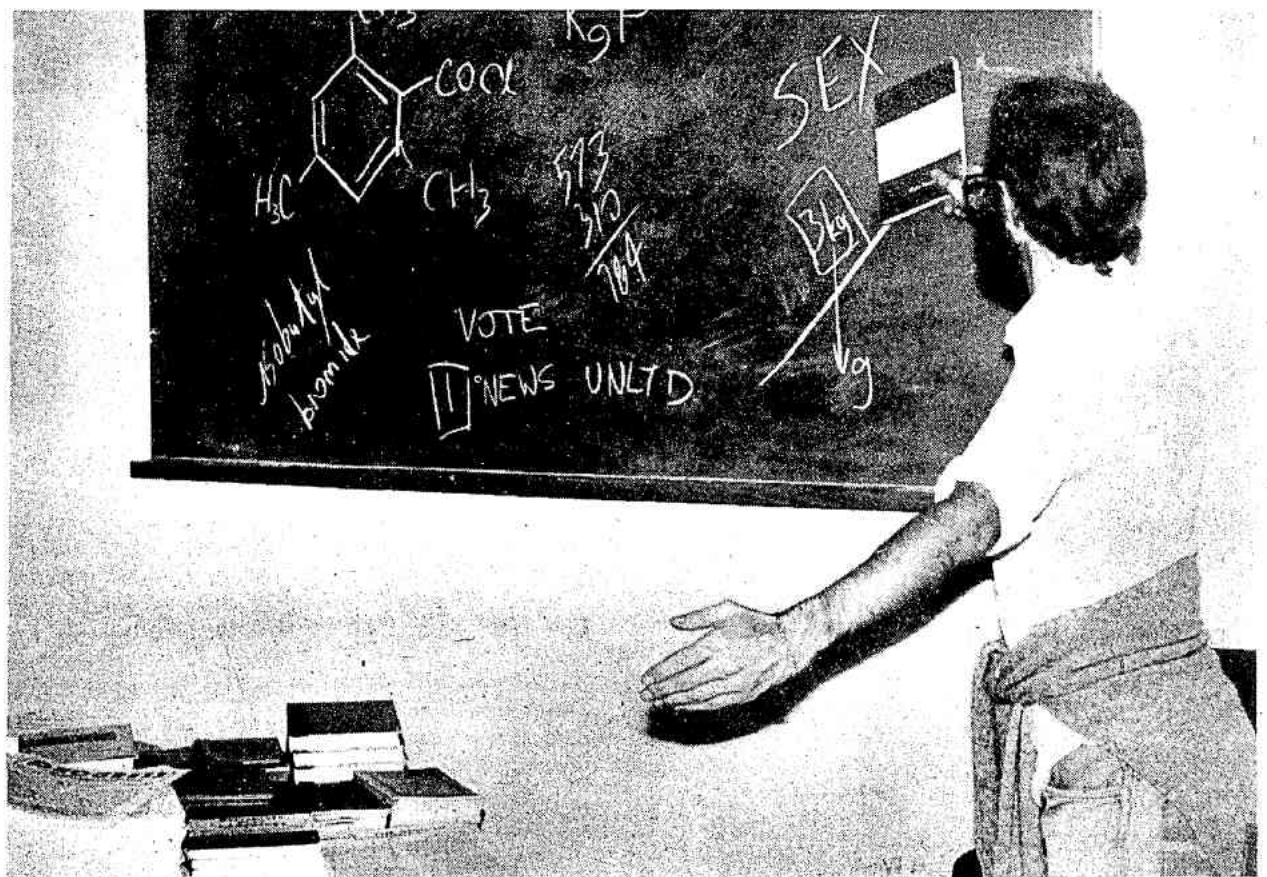
Mr Edwin Smugg takes up a senior position in the Buildings and Grounds Section this week. His duties will include reviewing the arrangement of water lillies in University ponds, standardising the University's noticeboards and designing ashtrays.

* * * * *

The University Avenue Action Group has been formed to fight the ANU sprinkler system. The system is cleverly designed to prevent students walking between Daley Road and the centre of the campus without getting drenched, and once won an award as the most effective of its type.

The Group struck last Wednesday when it placed inverted buckets over the sprinkler heds while ground staff were at lunch. It also has plans to immobilise the system for longer periods, and has built up an impressive cache of Aeroplane jelly crystals.

Other new clubs enjoying success include the Irish Students' Society, which conducted three brawls in the Union Bar this week, and the Miserables On Campus.



The controversial Chemistry lecturer, Dr Horace Brandenburg, who this week killed seventeen students while demonstrating the safe handling of potassium.



Union Defended

Dear Editors,

I wish to reply in detail to the comments made by Mr Munn and Mr Bolden in an article on the cancelled Union Board Meeting.

I received two apologies for the meeting over the weekend and a further three apologies (from the Vice-Chancellor's rep., staff association representative and Union staff representative) on Monday morning. Ms Ogborn also advised me in the morning that she was ill and might not be able to attend the meeting. The final apology was received at 4.30pm.

As a quorum could clearly not be obtained, I cancelled the meeting. (Under the Union's Constitution 9/16 members is a quorum).

Half of the members who apologised were not left action members and I can therefore see no grounds for alleging that a "boycott" of the meeting occurred. If people had objected in principle to a special meeting to consider the budget, surely they would have voted against holding such a meeting at last Wednesday's Board meeting!

At that meeting members of the liberal/democrat alliance wished to adjourn for half an hour to consider proposals to overturn decisions which had been considered and made at the two previous meetings.

Members of the Board who were elected on a left action ticket have not alleged a liberal boycott of those meetings yet only two liberals came to those meetings. I advised all Board members that travel expenses could be reimbursed for those meetings. A lot of paper and time could have been saved if people made their views known at the appropriate time and voted accordingly. It is now three months since the budget was approved: we should be discussing budget reviews, not a new budget.

This Board is unusual in being divided fairly evenly between 'right' wing and 'left' wing members. I have been working since I took office in November towards breaking down some of the barriers this imposes on an essentially non-politically motivated organisation. Wild accusations of this type are not conducive to sensible discussion amongst members and I must therefore deplore them.

Yours sincerely,
K. Edwards
Chair, Union Board of Management.



WOC Speaks

Dear Editors,

It is unfortunate that Kate Thurston, 'Feminists on Campus . . . A Lost Cause?' finds it necessary to denigrate many feminists' ideology in her attempt to put a counter-position to what she sees as the 'overalled, batiked, booted bike-chain wielding bikie'. Most feminists recognise that there are many differing political analysis of women's oppression and no-one position is necessarily 'the correct one'. The women's movement has always been portrayed in the most extreme way by the conservative media, in an attempt to discredit all feminist activity and I am disappointed that Kate as a feminist decided to use this ploy against women on campus. No-one would argue that her position is 'not correct line' and one would hope she would be tolerant of her more 'radical' sisters.

Women on Campus has attempted at all times to make itself open and non-threatening to women wishing to join and I am sorry Kate has not felt welcome to come. Four fortnightly stalls, films, meetings, personal contact have been a concerted attempt to give women information and encouraged them to participate in any level of our activities. Our meetings are advertised widely and the key to the women's room is always available in the Students' Association Office.

Contact with women in halls and colleges are a major concern to W.O.C. It is difficult to contact most women who have defined social circles in halls and colleges but we try to leaflet regularly to disseminate information on our activities. The lighting campaign has and will also be of particular benefit to these women.

Naturally it is difficult to join any new group on campus but I would argue that W.O.C, because of our diverse politics and our analysis of power and intimidation would be one of the easiest.

Kate talks about campaigns that women could be interested in and she has vocalized many ideas feminists have been fighting for for years. e.g. lighting on campus, sexual harassment, etc.

On international issues, feminists, socialists, activists on campus are often told that they are 'students' issues. I am glad that she recognises that international issues are important and affect political activity on and off campus.

Finally Kate talks about the need for a library and reference centre - I would suggest that Kate take a peep into the women's room in the not too distant future and she would hopefully see this service is provided in that room. The women's room is a focal point for feminist resources, magazines, books, leaflets and useful information about Rape Crisis, Women against Rape, and AUS Women's Department.

I hope Kate's doubts about Women on Campus are at least a little placated and that she and any other women are always welcome to come.

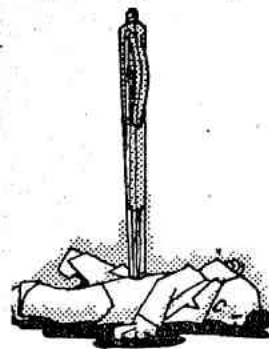
W.O.C. Co-ordinator for this fortnight.

Turner's Turn

Dear Editors,

It is pleasing to see the Journalist Association/News Unlimited collective is keeping up their record for 'balance' and 'independence'. The editorial of last Woroni was not I'm sure deliberately malicious against members of the Committee of Disputed Returns, and it was only a printing error that stated the Returning Office declared the elections, when we all know that the elections were never declared. I am also sure that you were not really trying to prejudice the elections by insinuating that THE LEFT (whoever that is) were in league against poor Larry Anderson when only a few individuals lodged a complaint without the knowledge or consent of the majority being blamed for the occurrence.

I am sorry the elections were disputed and overturned. I am sure that no-one who participated in the last fun and games has any willingness to repeat such a fiasco.



The decision of the committee was a very difficult one, and I'm sure they were fully aware of the political implications for subsequent elections and the Students' Association in general, and did not take their decision lightly as the editorial suggests.

I hope the coming elections are held in accordance with the regulations and that the candidates debate on substantive student issues, not aimless moralising or political insinuations about the 1981 election.

If the elections of 1982 are similar to those of 1981, which I have no reason to doubt, it will be interesting to see how long it will take the boys to tire of the "new toy". They will see that it takes a good deal of commitment, time, energy and a political direction to "run" the Students' Association and that most activists currently working within the Students' Association see its function predominantly as an extremely important and beneficial student service and not a political football.

Bronwen.

Dear Editors,

Reading through the "Disorientation Handbook" of the last issue I was totally disgusted by the sickness of the "Methods of Abortion" section. Speaking as one who has suffered the trauma of an abortion, I would suggest that the sick "humourist" who wrote the section find out a bit more about abortion and maybe he wouldn't find it so funny.

Adn while he's learning that abortion is a vital and sensitive issue, he might also learn that not everybody has to stoop so low for laughs.

Totally disgusted.



AUS Reviewed

Dear Editors,

It was nice of Gary and Anna to report to students about AUS Council! What a shame they didn't get it right.

Council was not a "communist party show", the most interesting development at council was the emergence of the ALP as the dominant political faction, at the expense of the communists. The ALP caucus, which no member of the CPA could attend, was the largest and most influential party caucus at council. ALP members dominated the combined left caucus, and, to a lesser extent, the Women's caucus. The importance of the ALP as a voting bloc on council floor is reflected in the fact that, with the exception of the women's officer, every executive position (President, treasurer, etc.) was won by the ALP.

The dominance of the ALP has important implications in relation to the "stamp of the extreme left" view of AUS that Gary and Anna push. The ALP at AUS council was remarkably conservative, the socialist left of the ALP (including ANU delegates and observers) were expelled from the ALP caucus, leaving the most important bloc of votes at council firmly in the hands of ALP right wingers, and career politicians like president Paul Carrick (about as left wing as the fabulous Rohan Greenland). Because of this, motions like the ones Anna and Gary quoted were carried, but often not funded (the acid test as to the real direction of Union policy). The PLO motion and the ANU sponsored motion referred to were genuinely defeated, not pushed under the carpet by a sympathetic but embarrassed communist clique, and this too is a reflection of the power of the right wing ALP. I have no doubt that Woroni's readers saw the lack of logic in Anna's and Gary's attempt to tell us that defeated motions were really truly part of AUS policy anyhow.

The dominance of a conservative ALP over our union presents its own problems, which I will not go into now. I would just like to add that although Joe di Simone carried on like an idiot, Anna's and Gary's behaviour was exemplary, and a credit to Liberals everywhere. I would also like to thank Gary for the solidarity he displayed in lending me his meal ticket.

George Franklin



Dear Editors,

I am writing in reference to the article in the first edition of 'Woroni' entitled 'Godzilla Meets the S.A. Monster'. Clearly its author, the nefarious 'T. Covenant', is ANU's leading homophobe and perhaps its most misinformed; a rather dangerous combination. I refer specifically to his comments regarding the Men's Consciousness Raising Group. It seems that 'T. Covenant' is totally unaware of the processes for personal change that take place within such a group. It is also clear that 'T. Covenant' is terrified of homosexuals; one wonders why? He is quite unaware of the level of relating between men in the group regardless of their sexual orientation. His remarks infer that gay men are lascivious predators carrying our various aids with us and constantly ready to strike some unsuspecting man who wanders along to an M.A.S. group meeting. If his stereotyping of homosexual men wasn't quite so dangerous it would be ludicrous.

My concern is not so much with the likes of 'T. Covenant', clearly the dregs of the right wing. My concern is with students who may be interested in the ideas of the Men Against Sexism group or may be convinced by his rhetoric that gay men actually fit his blatantly erroneous description. 'Covenant' epitomises the anti-gay attitudes which have driven gay men into the ground for centuries. If you are a woman, black, migrant or anything else that suffers at the hands of extreme right wing rhetoric, you will need to beware of people like 'Covenant'. One step further right and he could easily be exposed as racist too.

Further, he has endorsed such people as the Liberal, Chris Bolden. Does Mr Bolden wish to be associated with 'Covenant'? Does, indeed, the whole Liberal Club wish to be associated with him? Perhaps the Liberals on this campus might begin to exonerate themselves by disassociating themselves publicly from such dangerous instances as 'T. Covenant'. How unfortunate that 'Woroni' is reduced to reproducing such

trash as his under the misnomer of journalism, and at the beginning of the year too.

Yours sincerely,
Peter Hawkins,
Garran Hall.

WORONI... SOLD TO MURDOCH

After looking through WORONI: "the truly independent student newspaper", one wonders if it was sold to Rupert Murdoch during the holiday break.

It shows all the 'admirable' traits of a Murdoch rag: mindless journalism (apologies to Ross McKenzie), extreme distaste for subjects relating to class, poverty, and victims of repression. As this stuff tends to provoke political thought, it's definite NO-NO for our new WORONI.

Right from the editorial it becomes obvious that the 'News Unlimited' is mainly interested in the up-holding of cynical middle-class values (Anti the following: socialist, political activist, feminist, homosexual...).

The editorial is about as balanced as the 'amazing' desserts Karen reviews (to first years: Karen Gibson had a regular article in WORONI in which she reviewed restaurants where few of us could afford to eat). But the real great hope for slanderous journalism came from the Liberal delegates to the AUS conference. After they managed to pick five or six of the most obscure motions out of the mountain of resolutions at the conference, they carefully edited the 'quote' so as to maximise damage to the credibility of the AUS and the leftist movement. So the overall impression one gets is the AUS is really a mercenary army helping out the IRA, PLO, etc., and in its spare time castrates any man in knife distance. And to all you ladies outthere, DO NOT be heard talking in a feminist tone - you're obviously not a real woman.

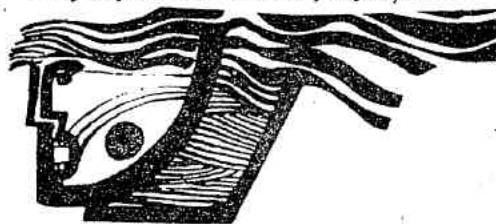
Mr Humphries and Ms (I bet that

hurt) Guiglielmo have overall made a wonderful attempt at dismantling the only student organisation that has the capability to defend students from re-occurring Fraser attacks on students and education in general.

But WORONI doesn't stop there. Just when you hope you come across an intelligent article, comes the incredible unfunny satire (I think that's what it's supposed to be) of the O-Week Handbook. This 'article' aims to have you falling out of your chair with laughter as the water rises above the Franklin and El Salvadoran peasants are executed for striking.

No wonder there's no name accrediting the article.

The award for the promotion of political apathy goes to a T. Covenant (is this a real name?) The accusations that every leftist is a violent poofster/lesbian



are getting really boring. The little Fred Nile seems to think socialists have marked him for pack rape and castration. Seems to have a thing about vasoline/bikepumps or something. Unlike little Fred, I won't make any moral judgements - if he's a little shy about his sexual preferences - it's his business.

I voted Left Action and I swear that I'm not a gun toting anarchist, not a terrorist, not a homosexual, or been involved in any pack rapes in the men's room of late.

So let's hear it for our truly independent newspaper - WORONI: The independent fascist).

Graeme Regan.

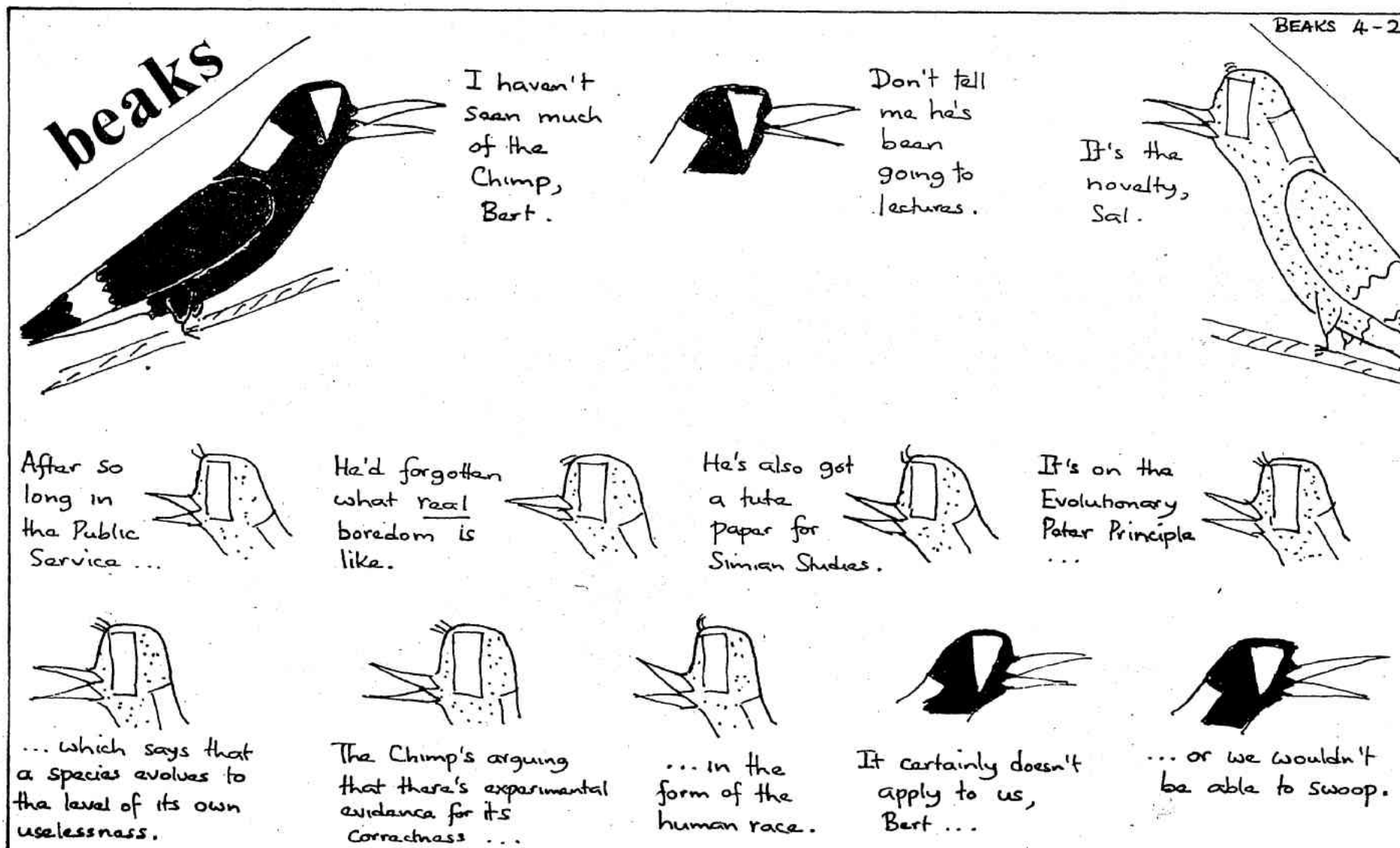
Dear Editors,

While I was in your office I noticed a letter from Graeme Regan. The letter, in case the Editors don't print it, criticises the last edition of Woroni because of its right wing bias. I know the Editors are politically wishy-washy, but I think it wrong to blame them for publishing material which is not to everyone's taste. My God. It would be a bloody boring paper if, as it has in the past, only published left wing material or material that irked nobdy at all.

Just because Mr Regan (Gee, I bet that hurt) holds views contrary to those of some of the authors, it doesn't mean that Mr Regan's views are necessarily correct. Nor does it mean that alternative views to those of Mr Regan cannot be tolerated. He may wish to censor or purge views not in accord with his own. I am glad the editors do not.

Another thing Mr Regan, WORONI is a forum for debate and should print controversial views so as to stimulate discussion and encourage the exchange of ideas. If you wish to have your views of the world publicised, other than in the form of a letter of complaint, why don't you or people of your ilk write articles themselves. If the Liberals are the only people to submit material what else do you expect. Do you really want the editors to censor non-left material? I have been a regular writer for Woroni for over a year. I have seen the paper turn from a rag into a quality paper printing views from people of very diverse beliefs and backgrounds. Fair enough, the last edition lacked balance. But whose fault is that? Yours, Mr Regan, for not coming forth with your views, at least not until you see fit to scribble out a complaint. Woroni - The Independent Fascist? Anybody who cannot tolerate alternative views is in my opinion a fascist. Woroni never turns down articles on account of their political content.

Peter Smith



AUS Council 1982

'The Real Story'

A Report To Students by John Buchanan & Bronwyn Turner

1982 AUS Annual Council met in Melbourne in January. A report by two Liberal delegates appeared in the last edition of *Woroni*. In this article we intend to give our own very different report of Council and in so doing respond to the Liberals' account.

"What's our line?"

Before going into detail we shall outline briefly, what our political stance is. Unlike the Liberals we are not afraid to acknowledge where we're coming from and where our allegiances lie.

We were elected as members of the Left Action ticket. As part of that ticket we stood on the general principle of being committed to increasing democracy at every level of society. This commitment to self-management was based on a belief that such democracy will only eventuate if we actively work with the majority of people to achieve this end. In the context of AUS this meant working on the union to adopt relevant and progressive education policy, and a commitment by the union to work at campus level to foster activity on the issues of education funding and curriculum matters. Left Action also stood for the Union having policy on other matters like Women's, National and International Affairs. It is from this position that we attended AUS Council.

Report Back

Council this year ended up deciding that the chief priority of AUS in 1982 should be education matters. After stopping the reintroduction of tertiary fees, AUS will have a "follow through" campaign for the extension of TEAS and the development of more thoroughgoing curriculum policy. Council also adopted progressive policy on women's affairs, environmental issues and a strong stance against militarism and conscription. AUS also decided to have virtually no international policy. The constitution was also extensively streamlined. Nothing sinister was done here for all recommendations for change were moved by a member of the Communist Party and seconded by a Liberal. All in all Council adopted policy pretty much in keeping with general student opinion and decided on priorities of immediate relevance to students. This perception of council is slightly different from that given by the Liberals in the last issue of *Woroni*.

Liberal Themes

Gary Humphries and Anna di Guiglielmo push a rather peculiar line in their article. It seems to go like this: (1) "AUS is as out of touch as ever" with the great mass of students.

(2) The "Communist Party and its . . . apparatus. . . well and truly ran the show. . ."

(3) The "commi s" steered "Council away from issues which, while being supported by most delegates were considered divisive and dangerous to AUS's good image".

Yet despite this the Liberals still believe

(4) "AUS has shown no signs of revival and no inclination to reflect the viewpoints of all Australian students."

These theses have several problems.

Firstly they are inconsistent. The Communist Party (CP) is accused on one hand of preventing AUS having policy on divisive issues which would upset rank and file students, yet on the other AUS is accused of not attempting to represent the viewpoints of all Australian students. We're sorry Gary and Anna, you can't have it both ways.

Secondly, some assertions are just factually wrong. 1982 Council will probably be remembered not as the "Communist Party Show", but on the contrary, the Council where the C.P. declined considerably in influence, and a broad grouping of centre/right ALP students achieved power, independent of Communist support.

Thirdly, most of AUS policy is in keeping with the great bulk of students. It isn't, neither of the Liberals can be very proud, for they hardly spoke at all about policy matters. We can only remember Gary taking to the floor of Council twice to speak against motions. Moreover, the specific instances of policy cited in the Liberal article are also misleading. To begin with several are taken out of context and with no reference to debate on the matters. And the quotes by Gary and Anna overlook the fact that the great commitment of AUS finances is to education and

administrative matters. It is matters that affect and concern every tertiary student in Australia today.

Defining the problem

AUS is not however, totally without problems. We too were disappointed with Council this year. Quorums did lapse, debates were often only between the socialist, activist left (of which we were a part) and the articulate right. Yet we would define the problem differently from the Liberals. We see the problems as not emanating from radical "communist" control of AUS, but rather due to the control of AUS falling into the hands of Party machines. At this Council the ALP machine dominated: they had the numbers, so there was little to keep up interest in Council for many members.

The machine domination of council stems from two things. Firstly the growth of Student Representative Councils instead of Students' Associations on campuses. It is from such bureaucratic structures such as these that student bureaucrats move into the arena of AUS and apply similar tactics (i.e. 'number crunching' instead of debating about policy). And secondly it is due to the growth of party politics based on the parliamentary model having a greater influence. This has increased with great Liberal involvement in student affairs. The emergence of tiny, but well funded Liberal students AUS "assin" groups has had the effect of precipitating the emergence of a greater ALP presence than previously existed in the student movement. Thus, AUS's present stance is more ALP than Communist. This means the Union does not have very radical policy and a "lobbying of parliament" orientation. This however, is not entrenched. AUS has a very democratic structure. Policy is reviewed every year, and national officers can only hold power for two years at the most. Council, with representatives from all over Australia determines the orientation of the Union. At the moment centre/Right ALP types seem able to command majority support amongst students around Australia, they therefore have control. They are not entrenched in power — the situation can and will change in the future.



John Buchanan (right) and Joe de Simone (left). Both went down in the Presidential Elections at A.U.S., when Paul Carrick was elected for another term.

Solution: Destruction or Work from within

Liberals seem to believe that if they cannot dominate AUS they might as well destroy it. Even though they are represented on the executive and can freely take part in determining policy they still want to tear our union apart. We disagree with some of the present orientation of AUS. We believe the Union should be more campus and activist based instead of focusing attention on lobbying. Such a reorientation would put the union in better touch with students. We do however recognise that even though the union is not exactly the way we'd like it, it still serves an important function of protecting and serving student interests. It was AUS work in the past that helped abolish fees to tertiary institutions. It was AUS work last year that helped prevent their reintroduction. Thus, while we don't agree with all AUS does, we believe that firstly we need a national union to defend our interests and secondly changes can be brought about within the present highly democratic structure of AUS.

If the Liberals are successful in forcing a referendum on to students, we would urge you to vote for staying in the union. It's the national organisation we

have and is very democratic. Don't agree to the destruction of AUS just because the Liberals can't dominate it.

Postscript

Finally some mention should be made about the relative performance of the ANU delegation of AUS. The biggest disappointment was Rohan Greenland's failure to firstly attend council and secondly to appoint a Liberal student as his proxy. This latter occurrence was particularly annoying given that he stood as an independent in the S.A. elections. Arguably, judging by this performance, Greenland was guilty of misleading the ANU electorate. The next most disappointing feature was the performance of the other ANU Liberals. They hardly spoke on policy, hardly moved any policy and were quite conspicuous in their absence from the all important final budgetary session of Council. A particularly refreshing feature of Council was the presence of several observers from the ANUSA Education Collective. In all, about five of these students worked to produce leaflets and information that assisted in the development of a rational education policy for our union.



NOTES FROM THE EDUCATION COLLECTIVE

1. The Counter-Course Handbook has had some success
 - . A lecturer who was criticised for an empiricist approach has included a considerable amount of theory in his/her latest course.
 - . The English Department is including a theory component in its first year units.
 - . History 2/3 Q which had rave reviews from students has had its enrolments increased, "standing room only".
 - . A lecturer who was criticised for not being punctual has turned over a new leaf.
 - . Students are trying to change the course content and assessment in Economics III
 - . Economics I assessment might be fairly decided this year.

There are other changes which we don't know about, so let us know

Unfortunately there are still some areas for improvement at the ANU so students should start to organise.

2. The Education Collective is delighted to have some new members. We would still like some more people to become involved. We meet every Tuesday at 1pm in Haydon Allen G20 so come along.

3. The Second edition of the Alternative Law Handbook will be out within the week. It will be shorter than the previous edition.

Bill Redpath

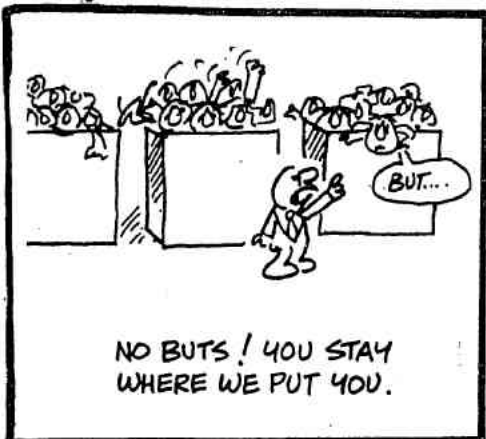
About A.U.S.

IS A.U.S. DYING?

A Report on the 1982 A.U.S. Annual Council

The Australian Union of Students Council, held in January this year, exemplified the changes occurring to this once powerful, radical organisation. Since the loss of one third of its membership and the collapse of its travel company in 1979 AUS has been struggling to regain some semblance of its previous financial and political stature. However, there is a general consensus amongst its members that AUS is, at best, only a shadow of its former self and, at worst, on its deathbed.

AUS has become more centralist in recent years, although no major leadership changes have occurred. In fact, the ALP-Communist grip on Union power appears to have tightened. As David Barbagello, an executive candidate stated, AUS has gone "from a progressive organisation to a conservative one without the CPA ever losing power." However, with Paul Carrick, the AUS president admitting that the Union has "enormous political, organisational and financial deficiencies," this supposedly representative student body seems no closer to relating to the needs of the average student than during the 1979 crisis.



The delegates at Council are elected by the members of constituent organisations, such as University Students Associations. Voting in such elections is voluntary, usually with low turnouts. The delegates come from various political groupings with the vast majority following the "Leadership Left" line. Minority groups include the "Radical" or "Suicidal Left", who advocate the return to pre-1979 political extremism, the Democrats and Centre Unity groups, and the Liberals and NCC. Altogether, forty-nine affiliated bodies, representing 175,000 students, have voting rights at council. The Victorian campuses hold the major voting strength, with Melbourne, Monash, Latrobe and Deakin Universities accumulating one quarter of all votes. This bias is due to the strength of the left in Victorian student politics, such that secessions from AUS in this State have been minimal. This is in contrast to NSW, where the major campuses have long since left the Union.

Later-day councils are often thought tame and puerile by older AUS activists. The days of non-stop lobbying and twenty-four hour sessions have long since passed. Rather 1982 council was continually stopping due to lack of quorum. This occurred during important sessions such as International issues and student unionism. The latter was especially relevant considering the increase in so-called "Anti Student Unionism" legislation in many states. However, it would appear that many delegates preferred playing cricket, swimming or seeing the sights of Melbourne, rather than debating political issues. At one stage during the budget session there were only forty people in attendance, or about one quarter of all delegates. This number swelled to about fifty-five after a number of drunken students, singing loud beer-hall songs, returned to disrupt the meeting. This followed an earlier

occurrence, on the Monday night, when the entire Monash University delegation, representing 8 percent of all votes, refused to return from the local hotel, despite the lack of quorum at Council. Such action shows the general contempt for which AUS is held by students of all political persuasions.

In past years such quorum problems (if they had occurred) would have resulted in numerous extended sessions and a last day rush, in an attempt to clear the backlog. However, this year's leadership solved the problem far more efficiently by simply annulling all "International" motions. Consequently AUS has practically no policy on international issues. It is a sad reflection on student apathy and on the ALP-CPA stranglehold on the Union that such procedure could apply.

There were, however, some highlights during council, such as when a Liberal claimed coalition with the Radical Left against the leadership. Despite immediate denials from the Left it is exemplary of the dissatisfaction with the ALP-CPA line that such an idea could ever be contemplated. As one member noted, "the Executive has, as a whole, been weak and vacillating. It has refused to fulfil its responsibilities."

The "Women's Session" was, as usual, one of the most interesting. Following their claims during the Militarism debate that "war is just a case of menstruation envy", most delegates were prepared for another repeat of predictable, radical-feminist paranoia. They were not disappointed. It would appear that almost everyone, both within and outside the Union is deliberately terrorising feminist lesbians. The general trend of their motions was that of destroying Australian society and replacing it with a female, homosexual tyranny. When one Liberal dared to suggest that other regimes may also oppress female rights he was howled down. Capitalism, it appears, is the liberated women's enemy. Realising the uselessness of sensible argument, four Liberals produced "pin-up" magazines and began quietly reading in one corner. As expected, all hell broke loose. The four students were named and, after much argument, left the chamber. One was later barricaded in the men's toilet.

It is a reflection on the timid nature of the 1982 Council that only one case of harassment has been noted. This occurred to a female UNE Liberal delegate during the elections on the final day of the conference. A NSW Executive member claimed that he would organise students against her in SRC elections if she did not vote for a certain candidate. Due to this attempt at blackmail the candidate was duly given the lowest possible preference. Whilst one such case is one too many, this is a far cry from the days when similar threats were taken as a normal hazard of being a non-communist delegate.

The main reason for AUS's present lack of power is its financial situation. The Union has an accumulated deficit of \$45,892. If 1981 is any indication, the 1983 council will face a debt of between \$50,000 and \$60,000. Such a debt limits the effectiveness of the Union in lobbying and organising students. Despite optimistic claims that reaffiliations will limit the deficit in 1982, recent history would predict otherwise. Even following the "razor gang's" report last year, when many students feared wide-scale reintroductions of tertiary fees, AUS failed to bring the NSW Institute of Technology or the James Cook University back to the fold. Now, with the fees scare over, most students have returned to their studies, causing claims that Sydney and Queensland Universities will soon rejoin the Un-

ion to be, at best, premature. Thus, despite David Cook's warning that the 1982 Council had "a precise responsibility to prevent the financial dissolution of the Union," AUS is tottering on the brink of bankruptcy.

The question tertiary students will have to ask themselves this year, is whether AUS is either effective or necessary. The present executive claims that it is, and cite the 1981 "Education Fightback" as an example of the Union's ability to represent students. Even so, the success of this campaign to stop education cut-



Steven King (centre) with Anna di Guglielmo and Mike Rennie (Guild Pres. U.W.A.) at A.U.S. Council.

backs and fee introductions is debatable. Contributions from various student bodies to the Union, for the "Fightback",

totalled about \$70,000, but one can only wonder where this money was spent. Publicity surrounding the campaign was poor and AUS activities were generally limited to Victoria and South Australia. It is doubtful whether AUS had any influence on Federal Government decisions. That one of the most effective campaigns was held in Sydney also reflects adversely on AUS. Here, the three major Universities, none of whom belong to the Union quickly organised to protect student interests. However, without having the obese bureaucracy of AUS to feed, or having pseudo politicians using campaign money for free trips, the independent show of student solidarity in Sydney proved more influential on a dollar for dollar basis.

Due to its Melbourne domination, NSW students generally call AUS the Victorian Union of Students. It can no longer be said to represent all tertiary institutions, and, as it lies at the brink of financial ruin, AUS is more often regarded as a liability than an asset, even by those Universities retaining affiliation. The 1982 council did nothing to alter this view. The attempts to win students back to the Union by mediocre, meaningless policies has failed. It now appears that nothing short of a miracle can stop AUS from degrading into a ridiculous parody of its former, notorious self.

Stephen King.

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WOMEN ON CAMPUS

WOMEN'S PAGE - REPLY TO THURSTANS

I read with confusion and then anger Kate Thurstan's article 'Feminists on Campus' (Woroni, v. 34). While I initially gave her the benefit of the doubt in thinking the confusion I felt was on my own part, a closer reading revealed contradictions and downright inaccuracies about the nature of feminist activity at ANU over the last year.

Thurstan in her opening paragraph confuses ideology, which the media and others (whose interests are threatened by women) use as definitions of feminists, as being reality. No matter what feminists are like - as with all groups who are prepared to demand their rights and fight for equality - they will be slandered and smeared by people whose interests they are confronting. This occurs whether they be 'legitimate', as unions, teacher organizations, even P & C groups, whenever they confront interests considered 'controversial' or directly threaten the power or profit-making base of those concerned. It occurred for the "well-dressed" women last century who dared to demand entry into university or for suffragette rights. The point is, anyone who is oppressed/discriminated against and acts against it, will be portrayed as being abnormal, deviant etc. that is, not a normal, functioning member of society. Such portrayals frequently succeed in dividing the oppressed group, by threatening others who might identify with them, as being social misfits. The focus is centred on the individual who is at fault rather than the wider social structure under which certain sectors are discriminated against for whatever reason.

Unfortunately Thurstan has failed to perceive this. The result of believing such ideological notions is to conform to another more favourable norm (again ideological). For women this usually means a passive approach. (Note that the line between assertion and aggression is very fine when it is applied to women). Thus Thurstan prefers consultation over confrontation. Well, don't we all. But it usually means ignoring those issues which are most vital. Also, as those who have worked on issues know, how long must action remain at the consultative level? As with much media coverage it is not until something 'happens' - the strike, the sit-in and more tragically, the deaths (remember Berkeley?) - that others are even aware of a confrontation/consultation is taking place and had been doing so, usually for more than a year. But history doesn't make good 'news'. Nor does the long, often monotonous procedures that are gone through before it reaches that stage. Remember, it takes two sides to confront. Oppression is frequently easy to hide/ignore because it is the status quo. Is it those who 'disrupt' who are in the wrong?

A further point of contradiction is also embarrassingly evident in this article.

Thurstan accuses Women on Campus (W.O.C.), after condescendingly acknowledging efforts towards lighting on campus, awareness of sexual harassment, abortion counselling etc., of ignoring international and class issues pertaining to women. The number of times I have heard the right and small 'l' liberals condemn women in left groups for raising wider issues would border on the absurd if it wasn't so pathetic. Yet after the regurgitation of this morsel, W.O.C. is then accused of ignoring the needs of women at A.N.U.! There is a women's library and reference centre at ANU. It is called the Women's Room and is in the Union Building. Won, I might add, after much struggle and effort and *continuous work* in 1976. Where was the Right then?

Women On Campus are concerned about the need and rights of every woman - at ANU and over the world - though we are not foolish enough to say we won't differ on how best to achieve the interests of women. That is precisely why issues such as lighting, sexual harassment and rape are talked (about) a lot'. Because they affect ALL women no matter what their politics.

Finally Thurstan criticises the notion of "confronting lecturers in groups to 'hassle' for women's issues to be included in their course". It should be noted that there is a department of women's studies" (my emphasis). I'm glad she noticed. In fact I'm surprised she has. Any feminist must realize that the final aim of any women's studies course, Women's Affairs Department or whatever, is ultimately to become redundant. The reason for the Women's Department at ANU is precisely because there is a lack of the perception and acknowledgement of the existence of women on a worldwide, historical and philosophical basis within every course at all universities. But a Women's Department does not excuse such silences. It demands that they be filled - at all levels and everywhere. To think otherwise is to deny all that the women's movement has ever fought for, this ultimately leads nowhere. Perhaps that's just where Thurstan is going.

Winsome Hall.

A NOTE TO 'K.T.' ON W.O.C.

Having worked for the last (almost) three years in W.O.C. a group of women working on women's issues, and working always to encourage all women on campus who share similar concerns, to join us, it hurts a great deal to find a woman arguing that she 'never felt welcome to join' and is therefore justified in criticising from the sidelines.

ANU is one of the few Australian campuses that does not have a women's officer. This is no accident, but part of W.O.C. policy to work as a *collective* organization, taking into account input from all women involved. We spend a great deal of time as 'K.T.' correctly surmises 'talking a lot' about sexual harassment, abortion, sexist language, rape and the need for women's issues to be included in course content. This is necessary because we are a heterogeneous group - the women involved in W.O.C. come from a variety of backgrounds, have a variety of interests, and, a variety of politics. There is a need for us to talk, and argue out issues and proposed actions so that we can clarify our own positions and attempt to understand those of other women. W.O.C. activities are a result of this kind of discussion which, amongst other things is an exciting learning experience. They are always *collective* actions.

Joining any campus group is inevitably difficult at first. It means meeting and talking with unfamiliar people, and re-organizing study and social activity to allow time for new activities. It means commitment of time and energy. It is however, one of the most satisfying ways to spend time on campus, a way of learning new skills, meeting new people and working towards satisfying social change.

I encourage all women who are interested in women's issues or are interested in finding out more about W.O.C. - including 'K.T.', to come along to a W.O.C. meeting. At last week's meeting we decided to spend some time working on contacting as many women as possible and generally strengthening the group before embarking on any major campaigns. We also decided that we need to have a rotating co-ordinator so that all of us can share the administrative work like writing and answering letters, handling (meagre) finances, etc. Now is a good time to join W.O.C. whilst activity for 1982 is still in the planning stages. Our next meeting is on at 1pm Wednesday. All women welcome - please do come.

Leisa Simmons.

A RESPONSE TO WORONI ARTICLE "ABORTION AND WOMEN'S HEALTH"

Offensive anti-abortion articles only serve to demonstrate to us, as women, the fear which our demands to control our lives generates. The hysteria reflects the fact that the demands for free, safe abortion, (as well as increased child care facilities, maternity leave, availability of contraceptives and adequate sex education) challenge every institution and every aspect of the ideology that oppresses women and makes them powerless. Our demands require that -



- the state take some responsibility for reproduction and childcare where it previously facilitated the privatization of reproduction and childcare in the 'family'.
- The medical profession relinquish its 'professional right' to determine what happens to a woman's body and women's health in general. Undermining the relationship between doctor (usually male-who-knows-everything) and patient (in this case, female-who-knows-nothing) reflects the undermining of male power to determine women's lives.
- Religious and quasi-religious organisations no longer determine, through sanction and recrimination, when how many, and under what circumstances women choose to have children.

All issues associated with our demands to control our bodies challenge the assumption that women's role in society is biologically determined. They challenge the assumption that women are primarily mothers. This assumption is fundamental to the organization of society in its present misogynist form, and any threat to that assumption draws forth every repressive measure available to male-dominated society: anti-abortion laws, religious condemnation, "professional" non-cooperation, cuts to funding for women's health services, and, most crudely, anti-abortion propaganda in the media, in the form of offensive, factually inadequate, laboured ridicule.

Poorly articulated ideology in the form of anti-abortion articles like that in Woroni 34.1 are only part of a huge machinery that oppresses women. They merely give an indication of how severely women's demands threaten the status quo. As offensive as it is, it is important for women to recognise every weapon male-dominated society will use to keep us oppressed. As we recognise each, we can go about systematically dismantling each one. (Those that are worth the effort, unlike the above-mentioned article.)

Free, safe abortion on demand is a necessity whilst effective, freely available contraception does not exist. It is also a fundamental issue in the liberation of women and the break with our identification with mothering as our primary role. It is also an important site in the recognition of how the mechanisms of society work to keep us oppressed.

A.S.

education, our freedom to exist as individuals without stereotypes, without double standards, without fear. Please join us! You will find a contact list in the Women's Room. Join us! You will find a contact list in the Women's Room. Join us! You will find a contact list in the Women's Room.

INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S DAY

On Saturday March 6
Women of Canberra celebrated
international women's day with
a street march, a rally and a
picnic in support of Single Women's
Shelter. We organized in demand of:

the right
for the
Abortion

to work, rights
unemployed,
on demand,
maternity & paternity

maternity & paternity

leave, 24 hour free child care services, free and equal pay and equal opportunities, freedom from sexual harassment, freedom from rape, the right to organize, guaranteed

WHY A WOMEN'S GROUP?

Women's Collectives - Why

To recognize the structure of society as one which is based on the power relationships of men, as a distinct social group, over women, is the first link which joins women together to act on a collective basis. We as women are not discriminated against as individuals but as a group. As such it is appropriate for us to fight back as a group not as isolated individuals.

Women working together collectively as opposed to individually is the most important merit of women's collectives. Demands placed by women on a collective basis take on a new broader perspective from those placed in individual women. They are no longer seen as affecting one woman but as affecting all women.

An example:

When women on campus fight issues, such as sexual harassment of women students, as a collective we begin to eat away at the myths surrounding sexual harassment. Working as a collective we destroy the myth that sexual harassment affects only a few women and that it only concerns the woman involved in the incident, when in fact we all are involved in one way or another. When a woman is sexually harassed she has very little power to combat the male advances. If she as an individual should wish to do anything constructive about the situation she would be faced with many possible repercussions. The male academic can give her low grades and make life generally hard for her, the men in the department will most probably not believe her. Many other problems would have to be overcome by her, alone. Whereas, if the woman comes to the women's collective, she is stating that her case is not an isolated incident which only affects her, but one which affects all women. Like many other forms of discrimination, women are led to believe that they are their own isolated problem.

We must smash the myth of the individual isolated incident in all cases of discrimination, because the first step to overthrowing the balance of power than men hold over women is to unite.

AUTONOMY

Autonomy (women only) of a women's collective is essential in achieving the aims of a women's collective - fighting women's oppression.

Women who feel isolated on a male dominated campus, in a male dominated course, or women who feel the need to discuss issues with other women do not want to be confronted with men in a women's group. How is a woman who wants to discuss how she feels about rape, marriage, motherhood, etc., feel with men in the discussion group. A woman who feels powerless about her situation and wishes to discuss that powerlessness does not need to discuss that power relationship with a person who is part of that power base.

The intention of a women's group is not to act as a debating forum for men, or act as a consciousness raising group for men, but for women only. If men feel the burning desire to end discrimination against women, then they can form their own consciousness raising groups. There are plenty of other opportunities for men to join in discussion with women or men and to support women's liberation without participating in a WOMEN'S collective.

Having men in a women's collective reminds me of inviting men in a women's collective reminds me of inviting the employers to join a trade union with their employees.

SUPPORT, LEARNING AND EXCHANGE

Women's collectives are not only necessary in fighting for an end to discrimination against women but also to act in support of women on campus.

Women isolated by their sex and political outlook on campus need to support each other in their struggle to survive. The only way we can overcome our oppression is to support each other and by doing so tying the bonds between women that have for so long been trivialised by male society. Discussion and consciousness raising are vital areas which the women's collective must not neglect. Women's collectives can help bring women together, who for so long have been put one against another by the very nature of patriarchal society. The need for women to join together and learn together must be fulfilled by the collective. . . .

so join
W.O.C.
wednesday 1pm

'BECAUSE WE'RE WOMEN'

Sir - Because woman's work is never done and is underpaid or unpaid or boring or repetitious and we're the first to get the sack and what we look like is more important than what we do and if we get raped it's our fault and if we get bashed we must have provoked it and if we raise our voices we're nagging bitches and if we enjoy sex we're nymphos and if we don't we're frigid and if we love women it's because we can't get a "real" man and if we ask our doctor too many questions we're neurotic and/or pushy and if we expect community care for children we're selfish and if we stand up for our rights we're aggressive and "unfeminine" and if we don't we're typical weak females and if we want to get married we're out to trap a man and if we don't we're unnatural and because we still can't get an adequate safe contraceptive but men can walk on the moon and if we can't cope or don't want a pregnancy we're made to feel guilty about abortion and . . . for lots and lots of other reasons we are part of the women's liberation movement.

C.S. Tingley
Hawthorn

Reprinted from 'The Advertiser' Adelaide, 1978.



The Alternatives to Hydroelectric Power in Tasmania

by Ross McKenzie

Photos by Laurence McCook

ELECTRICITY IN TASMANIA

Consumption Patterns

The average system capacity in Tasmania is currently 898 MW. After completion of the Pieman Scheme, it will be 1168MW continuous.

In 1978, 69 percent of power generated was used by the major industrial users, 2 percent by the commercial sector and 19 percent by the domestic sector. Ten percent was used for public lighting and transmission losses. The HEC (Hydroelectric Commission) proposed Gordon below Franklin scheme will produce 171.6MW.

Projection of Demand

The need for a new power scheme is based on the projection of past consumption. Electricity consumption in 1980-81 increased by only 1 percent over the previous year. However, for this period the HEC predicted an increase of 3 percent. Although this difference may not appear significant, it is worth noting that if this discrepancy between projected and actual demand continues for the next ten years the HEC will have overestimated demand by more than 200MW, making the Franklin scheme unnecessary.

ENERGY CONSERVATION

The Scope for Conservation

Conservation of energy can be achieved by two methods: lifestyle changes and technical fixes (an improvement in the efficiency with which energy is used). Here I only consider the latter.

The savings that can be made by increased energy efficiency are considerable both in energy and monetary terms. The

The Benefits of Conservation

The monetary savings from increased energy efficiency are considerable. A booklet "Energy and Productivity" is produced by the Productivity Council of Australia. It lists 69 case studies in improved energy efficiency in industry. The payback periods on improvements were excellent, rarely more than a year and often only several months.

The last issue of Woroni contained an article examining the history of the debate over hydroelectric development in South West Tasmania and likely future developments.

This article shows that there are alternatives to hydroelectric development which are not only environmentally more benign but are more economic and socially desirable. Since the barriers to implementation of these alternatives are not technical but rather institutional, the initiatives that must be taken particularly by the Federal Government are outlined.

Department of National Development and Energy (DNDE) considers that "average savings in end use consumption of 20% could be made immediately with measures that are economic at current energy prices". If such a saving was achieved in electricity consumption this would save about 200MW, more than the output of the Gordon below Franklin Scheme.

A good example of how electricity could be used more efficiently in Tasmania is at the Comalco aluminium smelter at Bell Bay. If Comalco's current usage of about 18.3 kwh per kilogram of aluminium produced were improved to the levels planned for Alcoa's plant at Portland in Victoria (13.9kwh/kg) 57MW of power would be saved. If a new process under development by Alcoa was used (9.9kwh/kg) 109MW would be saved.

Other advantages of energy conservation measures are outlined by DNDE. Of those advantages noted by the International Energy Agency (IEA) two are particularly relevant to Tasmania.

Firstly, conservation measures can in general "be implemented more quickly and cheaply than measures to increase supply". Since lead times are usually in the order of months, as opposed to decades for hydroelectric development, conservation measures can be implemented in response to demand and are not prone to cost escalation problems. In contrast, the Pieman Scheme in Tasmania was meant to cost \$114 million. However, because the HEC overestimated demand, construction had to be slowed down leading to a current projected cost of \$565 million with five years still to completion.

Secondly, conservation measures 'postpone the need for additional supply capacity, thus saving valuable and scarce capital resources for other purposes'.

This financial year Tasmania allocated 52 percent of the funds available for capital works to hydroelectric development; this is without any new major power scheme underway. This reduces the amount of funding available for health care, housing, education, roads and tourism.

The Non-Technical Barriers to Conservation

Given the benefits of energy conservation one can be forgiven for wondering why conservation measures aren't being adopted. This is because of the barriers to adoption which are discussed in more detail by DNDE. Pricing policy is one. This is discussed later. Besides pricing policy, 'a formidable array of non-price economic, psychological, social and institutional barriers combine to prevent the achievement of the most efficient and socially desirable pattern of energy consumption'.

Four particularly important barriers listed by DNDE are:

1. 'The fact that the pursuit of energy conservation is a highly disaggregated activity with responsibility falling on every consumer and sector of the economy.'
2. A widespread lack of awareness and information about real energy costs and about the benefits and methods of reducing energy consumption.
3. Difficulties in securing finances
4. A management bias towards increased production even where more energy-efficient alternatives have higher rates of return.'

Overcoming the Barriers

The Government can overcome the barriers by following initiatives taken in the United States. Some are discussed in more detail in a special report "Energy 1981" by National Geographic Magazine. The US Government requires utilities to offer free or cheap energy audits to home owners and industry as well as arrange financing and installation of energy saving improvements.

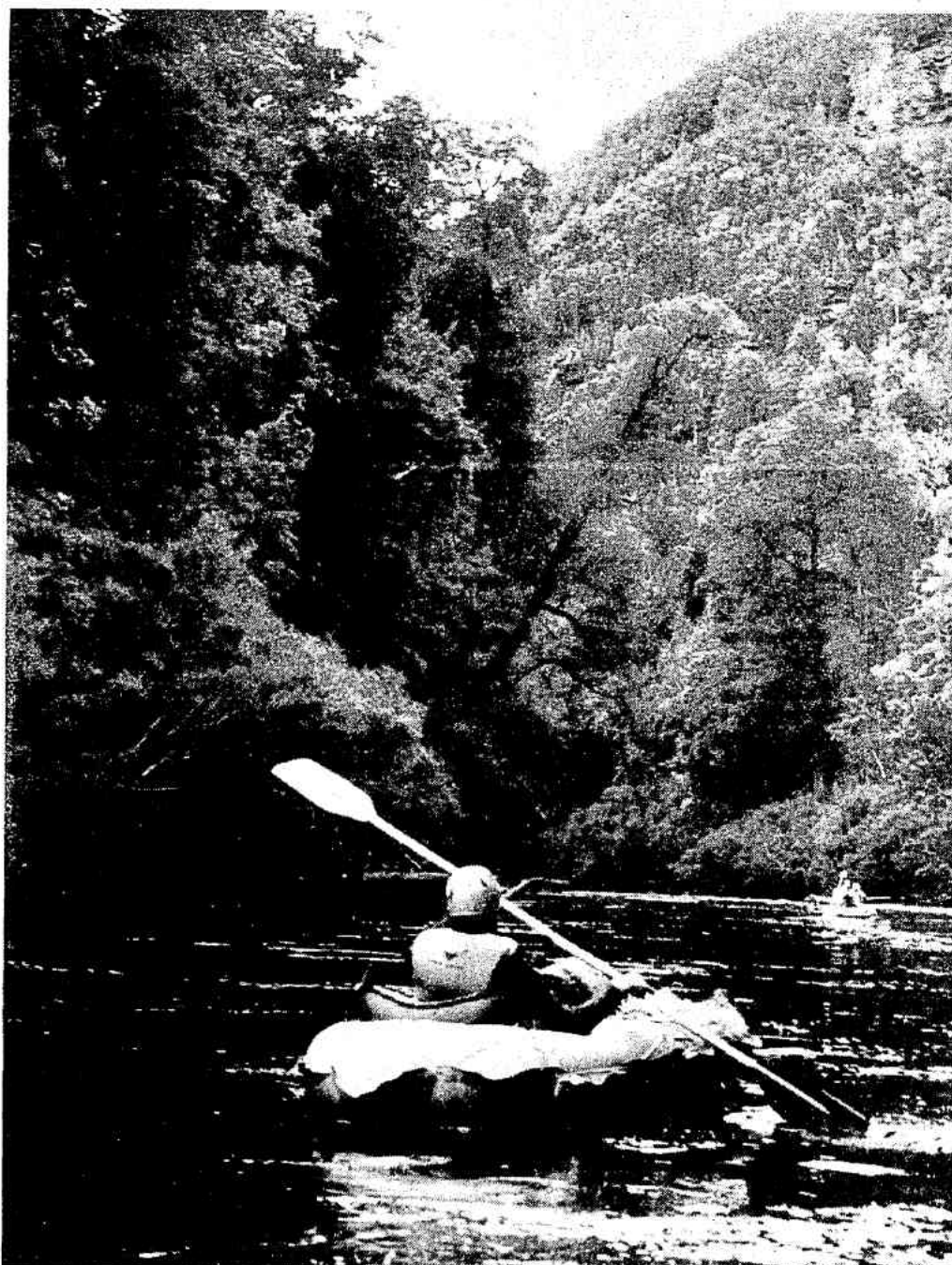
The Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA), the largest electricity producers in the USA, has stopped building power stations and has implemented a conservation program. TVA auditors visit householders and suggest improvements. The improvements can be carried out by a contractor and, if approved by the TVA, it pays the contractor. The customers then pay for the improvements, interest free, on their monthly bill.

The Inadequacy of Current Federal and State Government Policy on Energy Conservation

The Tasmanian Government has made steps toward an energy conservation program. In July this year it announced it would spend \$120,000 on a new Energy Management Centre to work towards reducing energy costs, especially in small and medium size industries. The Government will also spend \$80,000 on a six month promotional campaign on the benefits of home insulation. It is also reviewing building regulations. Although their initiatives are commendable, the allocation of resources to them is insignificant compared to the \$1,000 million that would be spent on a dam.

Given the significant financial savings that are being forgone, the Federal and Tasmanian Government's allocation of resources to energy conservation is inadequate. The conservation branch of the Department of National Development and Energy has a staff of twelve in a department with more than one hundred staff. There is only a handful of people working on energy conservation for the Tasmanian Government. The Federal Government will only appear sincere when it is willing to supply capital on terms no worse than is made available to the electricity commissions.

The allocation of funds for Research and Development by the National Energy Research, Development and Demonstration Council (NERDDC) is lamentable. In 1978-79 5 percent went to technologies to reduce environmental effects, 1 percent to conservation technologies, 0.5 percent to studies of the economies of energy systems, and 93.5 per cent to supply technologies.



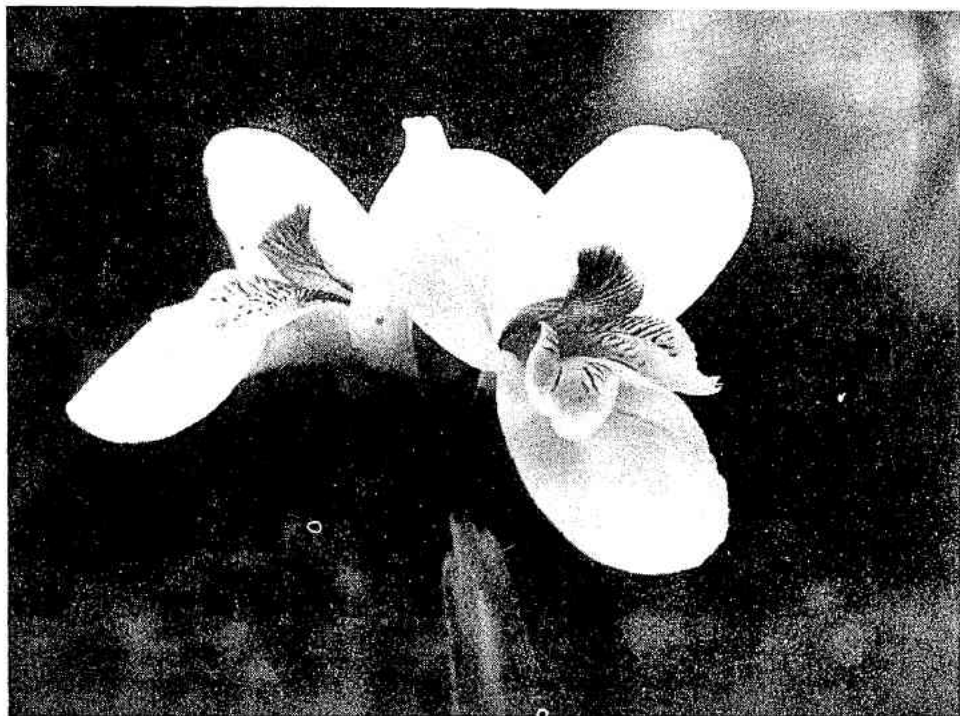
COGENERATION

The Scope for and Barriers to Cogeneration

In many industrial processes steam is required. Traditionally, water is heated in boilers to produce steam and then used e.g. for heating. Alternatively, and more efficiently, the steam can be heated to a higher temperature, passed through a turbine to create electricity and then used for the required industrial process. The latter procedure is called Cogeneration. Cogeneration is used widely overseas. West Germany now produces 30 percent of its electricity by cogeneration. The United States pulp industry produces 45% of its electricity requirements.

The paper and pulp industry in Tasmania claims that it could produce 70MW of its own power.

Industry is unlikely to install cogeneration capacity for three reasons: difficulty in access to capital, absence of tax concessions such as those in the UK, US, Sweden, Canada and EEC countries; and unwillingness of the HEC to buy surplus power.



THERMAL POWER

One alternative to hydroelectric power in Tasmania is coal fired thermal power. The advantages are:

- 1) Smaller capital cost
- 2) shorter construction time (and thus less prone to cost escalation)
- 3) more jobs

Two authoritative studies have favoured coal power to hydropower. One study was done by the Centre for Resource and Environmental Studies at the Australian National University and the other by Mr Nick Evers, Tasmanian Director of Energy.

Mr Shann Turnbull of the Business Association for Economical Power has argued that thermal power is cheaper than hydroelectric power. Mr Turnbull has also suggested that a thermal power station could be financed privately. This has the advantage that it would free large amounts of Government capital to be spent on other areas such as tourism, fisheries, housing, health care and education. Given the Federal Government's desire to reduce Loan Council borrowings by the states, particularly for infrastructure development this is grounds for the Federal Government refusing to finance further hydro-electric development in the South West. This would not be without precedent. Recently, the Federal Government refused Loan Council borrowings of \$1,000 million to the NSW Government for power stations. Construction and financing of a new power station in Tasmania could be a job done better by private enterprise.

There is already a 240MW thermal power station in Tasmania, at Bell Bay. Being oil fired it is expensive to run and

only used for peak power demand and in droughts. The Government was going to convert the power station to coal. It is uncertain whether it will.

ELECTRICITY PRICING POLICIES: THE NEED FOR REVIEW

Current energy and, in particular, electricity pricing policies do not encourage energy conservation or the use of alternative energy sources. The Director of the Energy Development Fund Energy Program in the US, E.R. Habicht Jr. has criticised the current practice of selling energy on a declining price basis (the more energy you use the cheaper it gets) and suggests that pricing be based on marginal costs (the cost of providing a little more energy).

The Sydney City Council has recently introduced a system of inverted tariffs for domestic consumers (power becomes more expensive the more you use).

I recommend the following action:

1. Significant expansion in the amount of funding available for energy conservation in Tasmania in four levels:

An advertising campaign to increase awareness of benefits and how to go about it.

Free energy audits to all consumers: the domestic, commercial and industrial sectors.

Provide capital for energy efficiency improvements.

A significant increase in research, development and demonstration funding for energy conservation.

2. The Federal Government provide tax incentives to encourage companies to install cogeneration capacities.

3. The Federal Government actively encourage the Tasmanian Government to review its electricity pricing policy and introduce a new system of inverted tariffs based on marginal cost pricing. It should also encourage the HEC to buy back electricity at marginal cost from small producers using sources such as cogeneration and wind power (This could follow the system introduced by the US - PURPA legislation.).

4. The future of the Comalso aluminium smelter be determined. An inquiry be set up to investigate the economic costs and benefits of the smelter to Tasmania.

People interested in getting involved in the ANU branch of the Tasmanian Wilderness Society should contact any of the following people:

Ross McKenzie	47 7002
Jennie Whinan	48 4362
Lawrence McCook	48 6106

The article in the last issue of Woroni gave a list of things people can do to help in the campaign.

THE REAL WORLD AND THE REAL LAW SCHOOL

It's hard not to feel a little guilty about being at university. The bad things about the place like insufficient funds, late nights and third term stress are usually bearable, and we always have that three months to recover. And while we're recovering, working in factories or at home with parents, or even taking in the major cities of Europe or Asia, we brush up against what we call the 'real world'. The 'real world' is Mum stirring Dad's teacup with two sugars while she's trying to get the kids off to bed; the 'real world' is an 8am start with ten workmates who though Sale of the Century was all right last night, and the real world can be even more terrible, people trying to work out where the money or the next meal is going to come from.

At university we are not of that 'real world'. But the importance of the institution cannot then be said to be worthless. Malcolm Fraser or Robert Menzies never gave money to universities for nothing.

If university is not of the real world, and is not nothing, then its importance lies in the un-real world of ideas, ideas which have importance and relevance to that real world, although seeming to be strangely unnecessary to it. Do not be fooled. Universities produce advisers for the government (Canberra is a prime example), management for business, chemists for industry, ideas for education, and lawyers, chartered accountants and doctors mainly for the rich. Now that's pretty undeniable. But while we could concentrate on that theme it would take us away from our attention to what university is about and take us to basic inequities in society. We can talk about that later, but right now, I'm interested in the university as a battleground for ideas.

Battleground is not too strong a word. Movements from Marxism to Kenesianism to Friedmanism take seed, prosper and grow to choke the less vigorous buds of knowledge. At Sydney Uni in 1976 a bitter fight surfaced within the Economics Faculty; in many of our courses we may be aware of rifts and differences between staff based on theoretical tracts printed only in the obscurest of journals, but they are important disputes nevertheless. These disputes never reach the 'real world' in most cases, but the victor often does, by way of what is thought to be 'normal' in society thereafter. The imaginary world of university protects the rest of society from much of the doubts, disruption and distraction such controversy would bring. University preserves consensus.

At our university many battles have been fought and decided. The Economics Faculty, for example, is fairly market-forces orientated, different ideas are usually crushed by not bringing them up (course content doesn't cover the area), putting it down when it does (time limits, not treated here, go study Arts) or downright refusing to permit free discussion (I'm sorry, but we've got to get through all this material in the tutorial). Now Arts, particularly social sciences

subjects like History, Sociology or Political Science, have not quite settled down to their own prevailing order of ideas. Matters are much more volatile there, pluralism of thought is almost essential to get anywhere in your study and nothing is ever quite as tidy as it ought to be.

This long introduction leads us to the Law School. It would be a mistake to think of a law degree as any more vocational than any other subject - but it is more specifically vocational than many of the rest. But the Law School, is separated so much from the rest of the university by time and distance (the Black Hole of ANU, as once described to me), that it has many inbuilt devices which stifle new ideas shifting the old. Like (1) Initial ignorance of students about the law, or

(2) heavy workloads, or (3) the case and statute method of teaching courses, so that broad principles and critical contextual understanding is muffled by trivia, or (4) lecturers' superior arguing skills in splitting infinitives or counting angels on pinheads, or s.162 of the Income Tax Act (Amendment) Act (as repealed) 1920-1999 Cth., which tend to cut students to shreds or shrouds or (5) highly specific intake of the right sort of students, or (6) for the wrong ones who slip in tedious courses and brutal assessments and education techniques that chase the life-loving away.

But just as I am not trying to write here about important injustices in our society, nor am I trying to directly write about the exclusivity of the Law School. But these things are important when it comes to talking about the battle of ideas that is going on here at the Law School in 1982.

You see, students taking Arts subjects in particular have caught the beneficial contagion of pluralism. The Law School is less concerned with throwing ideas around and is more engaged in passing on to students the imperative norms of our society - negligence, contract, trusts, constitutional laws - and leaves law reform to the advanced students. Reform of the Law School it leaves to few. It is not a matter of personalities, but principles; not a matter of ignorance but ideas that threaten the Law School, ideas existing not in ephemeral lobes of the nether brain, but ideas as they exist in action, discussion and dissent: Ideas of doing what the Law School claims it is doing [placing law in context]. The ideas in action are challenging students to think now, in this 'un-real' world, what their role in the 'real' world will be.

This isn't peculiarly true of the Law School compared to other Faculties, but it is more obvious.

But at the Law School, the crisis is looming, and it will come soon. Prevailing ideas cannot permit dissent to flourish too long, and the seeds of deeper truths cannot allow themselves to be choked.

Adrian Stevens
Secretary, Law Society and Urban
Guerrilla in the Law School Action Group

LOANS; The Sharks Approach

On Thursday, 30th April 1981 the Federal Government announced its intention to introduce a student loans scheme. The purpose of such a scheme would be to enable students "to supplement their current income by amounts which will be repayable after graduation". (Ministerial Statement, Review of Commonwealth Functions.)

The Education Minister, Wal Fife, has stated that a loans scheme would be jointly administered by the banks participating in the scheme and tertiary institutions. However, a number of areas remain to be clarified. They include:

- the actual method of administration to be used;
- the question of who will be guarantor of the loans;
- what eligibility requirements will be adopted in regard to applicants;
- what criteria will be used in selecting loan recipients;

When first approached the banks were unwilling to participate in the proposed loans scheme. This unwillingness can be largely attributed to two major factors. Firstly the banks can gain higher interest payments on loans extended in other areas. Secondly, the banks feared incurring the problems experienced in overseas student loans schemes - in particular the very high level of default.

However the government has now apparently secured agreement from the banks to contribute \$50 million to the scheme.

Background

The issue of student loans has been on the agenda of Australian higher education since the end of the second world war. At that time a government loan scheme was introduced in association with the Reconstruction Training Scheme.

During the 1960s two major Australian government reports on tertiary education commented on student loans. Both the "Second Report of the Australian Universities Commission" and "The Committee on the Future of Tertiary Education in Australia" both rejected student loans as an inappropriate form of government assistance to students. In so doing, both reports stated their agreement with the conclusions reached by the Anderson Committee in the United Kingdom. In conclusion that committee stated:

"We have had no hesitation in rejecting loans as an integral part of the national awards system. The obligation to repay, no matter how easy the terms, must represent an untimely burden at the outset of a career."

Re-emergence of the loans debate

The question of student loans re-emerged in 1975 when the Liberal and National Country Parties released their Education Policy. In regard to student financing that policy stated:

"We believe every qualified student who is desirous of entering tertiary education should be able to do so without hardship. We should be able to do so without hardship. We reaffirm our commitment not to reintroduce payment of fees by students in universities and tertiary colleges. Further we will:

- Ensure means tested allowances under the Tertiary Education Assistance Scheme are maintained at appropriate and realistic levels;
- Determine the feasibility of introducing a comprehensive tertiary loans system;
- Continue the system of post-graduate awards.

Butcher Committee — On 22 December 1976 the Minister for Education, Senator J.L. Carrick, announced that a Committee had been appointed to inquire into the feasibility of Government backed loans to assist Australian students. Mr M. Butcher, Assistant General Manager of the Bank of New South Wales was appointed chair of the five member committee.

In May 1977, the committee presented its report. Two student loans schemes were recommended. The first used for short term emergency purposes. The second was a comprehensive loans scheme.

The second scheme involved large-scale loans for routine living and studying expenses. The loan limit would be \$8,000. Students seeking a loan would approach a campus based committee, which would decide whether or not to recommend them to a bank or lending institution. Interest would accrue at the long term bond rate. The government would pay this interest for the duration of the student's course and for one year afterwards. Repayment of these bank

finances and administered loans would begin one year after the end of the course.

Scheme two of the Butcher Committee is particularly relevant in the context of the current proposed loans scheme. It is the only framework for a student loans scheme, formulated in recent years available to the government.

Loans don't work in practice

From a practical viewpoint the decision to introduce student loans is extremely shortsighted. Overseas experience has shown that loans are an administrative and financial nightmare.

Significant costs are involved in the establishment and operation of a loans scheme. Firstly, a bureaucracy would need to be created to process loan applications. If the government follows the proposals of the Butcher Committee loan application committees would need to be established on every campus. Major administrative problems would be encountered when recovering debts long after people had ceased to be students.

Loans - default

A major problem in the administration of loans is that of student defaulting on repayments. The Reagan administration in the United States has recently launched a new crackdown on Americans who have failed to repay loans to the Federal Government.

According to the White House, more than \$25,000 million of the \$175,000 million debt owed to the US government was either overdue or in default.

In recent years two of California's largest banks, acting as agents for the student support scheme in that state, pulled out of the scheme because of money lost to defaulting repayments.

One of the more horrific aspects of loans are the measures being taken to deal with defaulters. The US government has just hired two debt collecting agencies. The Pennsylvania Government now sacks any employees who default. The New Jersey Government now prints lists of defaults in local newspapers.

No significant savings

Evidence from other countries shows that no significant savings occur on loans for at least 20 years. In Sweden, Norway and the Netherlands at the end of a two decade period, these governments only

recouped 25%, 30% and 11% respectively of their expenditure on student loans through loan repayments.

A major factor that reduces the real return on repayments is inflation.

Higher attrition - direct consequence of loans

Overseas experience has shown that attrition (dropout) rates are much higher in countries that administer loans rather than provide grants. In Denmark attrition rates are close to 50%, Canada 40% and in the United States 40-50%. In 1968 the availability of grants was relatively extensive in British Universities and there was an overall attrition rate of 13%. The reason cited for the link between loans and attrition include students being forced to seek extensive part-time employment in order to minimise borrowings and thus severely restricting time spent on academic work, lengthened course programmes, unwillingness to extend years of study (and thus undertake greater loans) in the case of failure in a course.

Many students will be disadvantaged

When the government announced its intention to introduce student loans a series of further restrictions were made on eligibility for TEAS. The decline over the past six years in the level and availability of TEAS makes it clear that the government's intention is to eventually establish loans as the basis of financial support for students.

Certain categories of students will be particularly disadvantaged by such a move. They include:

Students not financially privileged - While such students would graduate heavily in debt, their more financial privileged colleagues would not be burdened by this handicap.

The very prospect of this debt burden would deter many poorer students from even starting a tertiary course.

Women - Because women would be seen as major credit risks they will have greater difficulty obtaining loans.

Since many families are far less willing to support female students in tertiary studies than they are male students, it is likely that far more women students would be forced to seek loans.

Unemployment among women upon



No interference in student unions by governments or campus administrations!

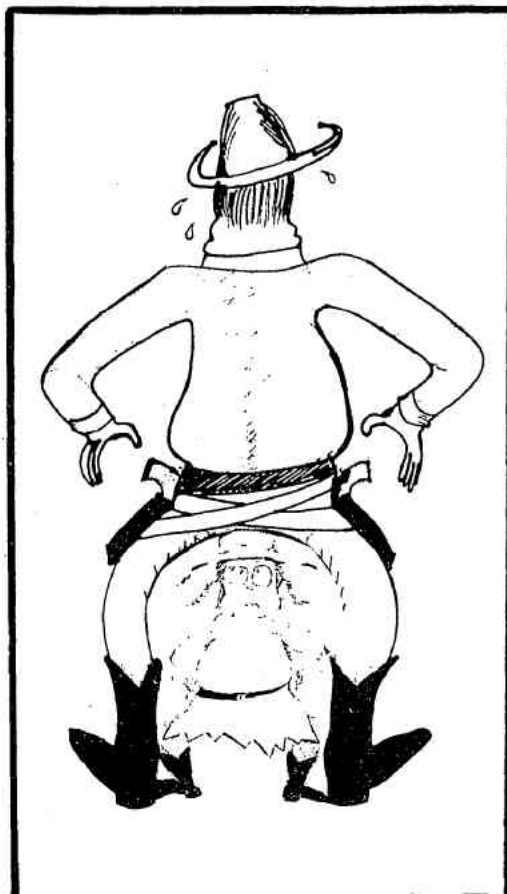
Student control of student affairs!

cont. page 13

SHOOTOUT AT ACTON GULCH

Once upon a time, way out west, in the sleepy little town of Acton Gulch, S.A., law and order was maintained by Sheriff Jeffrey T. Dalton and his side-kicks, the Red Hat Gang. (otherwise known as the Hole-in-the-Head Gang).

The Red Hat Gang had run the town for as long as old Two-bit Rount could remember, and that was a mighty long time.



The Brains of the Gang were Red Eye Fink and Kid Buchanan, whose offsideer Pancho Redpath, together with Dead Skunk Storey and Calamity Keogh made up the brawns of the outfit. They sure were a real mean gang. Old Two-bit used to say that their relationship with the town was symbiotic, but as no-one in the gang understood what that meant, old Two-bit wasn't gunned down.

The normally quiet life of the town was disturbed by periodic raids of the Blue Hat Gang, led fearlessly by the sultry figure of Nia the Nose. The hearts of the towns people would flutter when they saw The Nose riding high on her Gucci saddle. The Gang would ride in on Wednesday nights, shoot up the town, and then pull out their numbers. The straightest shootin' pair in the outfit were Gomez "Dead Eye" Walker and Pedro "Corpulence" Corke. Bullets from their silver six guns were fired in every direction, sometimes even hitting their fellow members of the gang especially Powder Puff Humphries.

Sheriff Dalton was getting a bit long in the tooth and was looking to his deputy, "Two-Tonne" Bron, to inherit his tin star.

The Sheriff was real worried about the big bad Federal Government back east. He knew they planned to put a railroad through Acton Gulch, and he was countin' on Two-Tonne to carry on the fight when he was gone.

The Blue Hat Gang however, thought that a railroad was progress and didn't

want no reds making trouble for the Feds, when the Feds came to town. Trouble had to come. And it did, when one Spring morning The Blue Hat Gang, led by Powder Puff (The Nose had had to turn back when her jeans laddered) rode into the waiting guns of the Red Hat Gang.

The townspeople cleared the main street as Powder Puff and Two-Tonne faced each other for the final showdown.

"Draw", barked Powder Puff. Two-Tonne's precision reflexes emptied her guns into her left foot which she had just taken out of her mouth. Sheriff Jeffrey T. pushed her aside with a gruff "I'll handle this, Two-Tonne."

The real showdown had come. "Say your prayers, Powder Puff!" "That's right, say your prayers," said a little voice to one side. They turned and saw Slick Larry, leader of The Yellow Hat Gang, and his partner Gringo Greenland. Both had just returned from a day fencing.

"You Red Hats have had it, Dalton!" cried Powder Puff.



"That's pretty true," agreed Slick Larry.

"That railroad's got to be stopped, no matter the cost," growled the Sheriff, pouting.

"We'll de-rail the train, Sheriff," suggested Slick Larry.

"The railroad can't be stopped, Dalton, progress at any price," retorted Powder Puff.

"Yeah, progress at any price," chorused Slick Larry.

"Draw!" shouted Gringo, hoping for a good story for the town newspaper 'Moronic'.

When the smoke had cleared both Powder Puff Humphries and Sheriff Jeffrey T. Dalton lay flat on their backs. Seizing his opportunity, Slick Larry ran to the Sheriff's prostrate body, ripped off the tin star and pinned it to his left breast.

"The drinks are on me," yelled Slick Larry to the townsfolk, "and the bush bands, too."

But not all were happy, especially the saloon gal Blanche Riddell, who, with the support of the Red Hat Gang, went off and hired three gunpersons. The three gunpersons rode into town, caught Slick Larry with his pants down and shot him in the back. Jeffrey T. staged a miraculous recovery and reclaimed the tin star. Dead Skunk Storey was seen to be giving Two-Tonne Bron mouth to mouth resuscitation in a furious attempt to revive her in time for the next shoot-out with the Blue Hat Gang. Powder Puff Humphries led the Blue Hat Gang back to their hideout, where they licked their wounds and planned their next raid. Even Slick Larry was reported back from the dead, and the townsfolk returned to their daily business with the knowledge that lead would soon be flying again in the sleepy little Town of Acton Gulch S.A.



T. Ark

LOANS

cont. from page 12

graduation is far higher than for males, therefore decreasing their ability to either pay or obtain a loan.

Mature Age Students - Mature age students generally already have significant debt burdens upon entering tertiary education. For these students loans (and therefore further debts) are simply not a viable option.

Country Students - Country students of necessity have no choice but to live away from home. As a result there is no possibility for them to reduce their living costs. Therefore they would have no choice but to borrow massive sums in the absence of parental support.

For students forced to depend on loans, decisions made regarding their education will be mainly determined by financial criteria. Many students will attempt to minimise their debts by avoiding borrowing as much as they really need. For example:

They will be forced into shorter courses, while longer courses such as medicine and law will become havens for the rich.

Most such students (particularly with the imposition of fees) will be unable to do post graduate study.

Many will do excessive hours of part-time employment to minimise their debt thus prejudicing their chances of completing their course.

Many will do without items necessary for study and for an adequate living, again adversely affecting their education.

The psychological pressure of loans as well as the sacrifices mentioned above will contribute to academic failure.

The prospect of accruing further debts by lengthening one's course as a result of failure in a course will force greater numbers of students to drop out.

Because of uncertainty about future employment prospects, most students would be unwilling to take out loans. A survey conducted by the Bank of N.S.W. in 1976 on the viability of loans achieved the following results:

Definite will use it	1%
Probably will use it	6%
Haven't decided	14%
Probably will not use it	44%
Definitely will not use it	35%

TOTAL 100%

Why loans are being introduced

The move towards a loans based system of student financing is not unique to Australia. The Conservative Government in Great Britain has also recently been considering the introduction of student loans. However, following a lengthy enquiry the Thatcher government announced in mid 1981 that it would not introduce student loans because of the costs involved in administering the scheme and other problems involved in the financial viability of such a scheme.

Both the Thatcher Government and the Fraser government share a similar motivation in their attempts to introduce

student loans. The private sector interests (large business, corporations etc.) that the ruling parties in both countries represent demand a transfer of resources from public sector areas (e.g. housing, education, welfare) to the private sector. In Australia this transfer has generally taken the form of investment subsidies, tax exemptions and so on.

Underlying the economic policy of both governments is a common philosophical rationale. Generally couched in terms such as 'user pays' and emphasising the free competition of individuals this philosophical rationale ignores more fundamental divisions in society. Unequal distribution of economic and political power, restrictions on access to information, and discrimination against women are not accounted for in the market place paradigms of the free marketeers.

Who benefits from education

The imposition of a user pays or cost-benefit approach to higher education is fraught with difficulty. It can be argued that the individual student suffers financially in terms of income foregone while studying.

In assessing the private benefit of tertiary education the connection between higher education and individual earning power can be overstressed. The Robbins Report in Britain in 1963 observed "Not all forms of higher education produce a large earnings differential and, as higher education spreads, such differentials may tend to diminish."

There has been no thorough research done in Australia to assess income differentials between graduates and non-grad-

uates. However, information produced by the graduate careers council of Australia on graduate income does indicate that the projection of the Robbins Report that income differentials would narrow as higher education expands does appear to be correct. Furthermore, it is not clear that for graduates in many areas, income gained upon graduation will compensate for that foregone while studying.

However, the questions of benefit in a broader social context is much clearer. Education is an investment by the whole community in the socially necessary training of doctors, lawyers, teacher and other professionals as well as enhancing the community's cultural, social and political life. As such, education is an investment by society in its own development and progress.

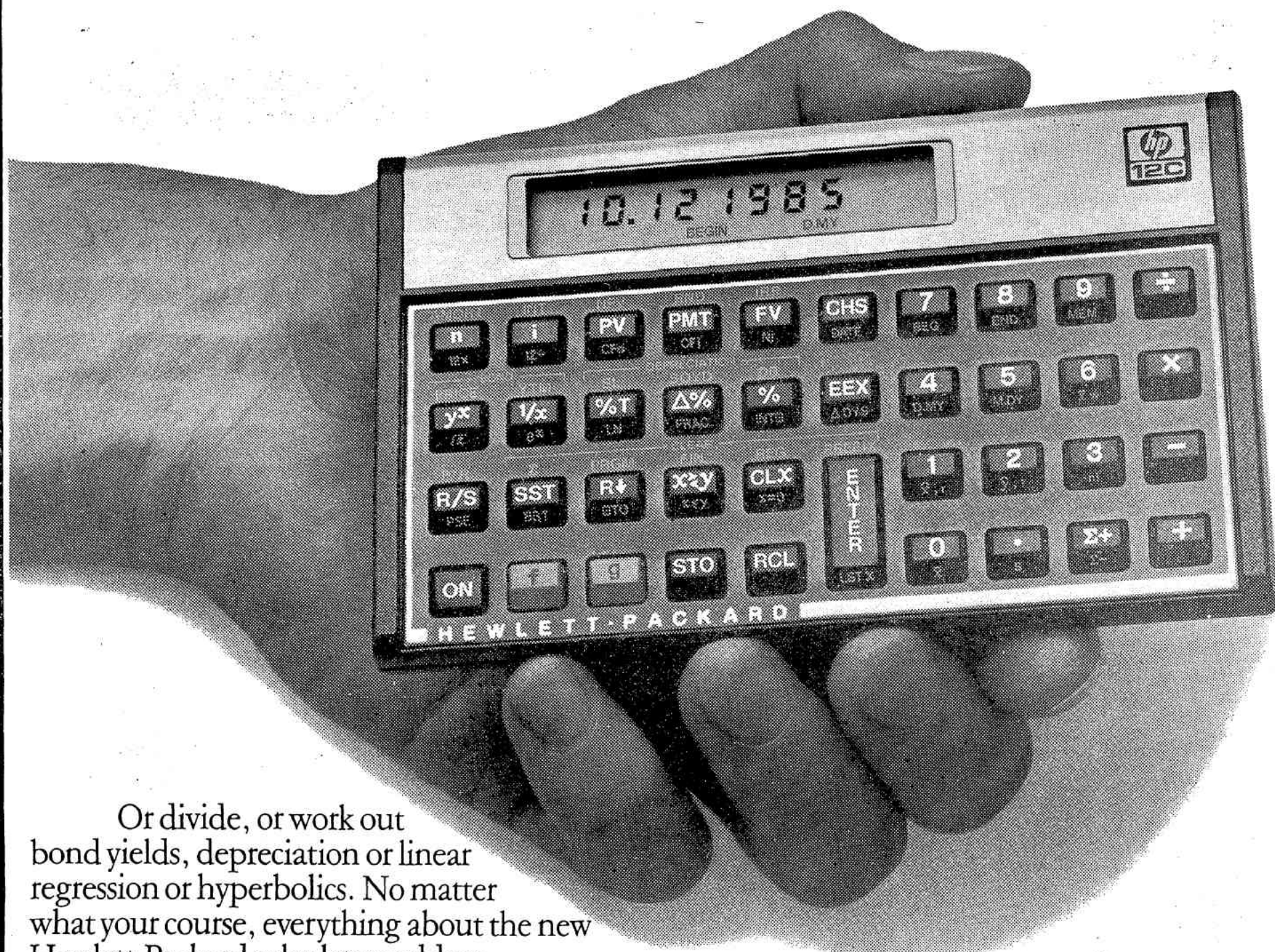
Some sectors of society benefit more than others from the contribution of graduates.

Employers in the private sector who are generally the most frequent advocates of the user pays principle are those who derive the most financial profit from the work of graduates and benefit from the general ability to choose from a pool of skilled and professional labour. Perhaps the question should be asked - how they can be made to make a more equitable contribution to the cost of tertiary education.

David Fowler
University of New South Wales

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calculators



Or divide, or work out bond yields, depreciation or linear regression or hyperbolics. No matter what your course, everything about the new Hewlett-Packard calculators add up.

For example, the HP 12C holds more business functions than the New York Hilton. A few keystrokes takes care of amortisation, discounted cashflows, and business trends.

The new HP 11C's scientific functions make short work of things like linear regression, hyperbolics, logarithms, factorials and gamma functions.

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CLUBS AND SOCIETIES

NOTICE TO ALL MEMBERS AND PROSPECTIVE MEMBERS OF THE ANU ALP STUDENTS' CLUB

The ANU ALP Students' Club will be holding its Annual General Meeting for 1982 on Thursday 18th March at 7.30pm in the Union Board Room. Elections will be held for the positions of President, Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer as well as five committee members.

It is envisaged that the club will be active this year provided there is involvement and participation from as many ALP supporting students as possible representing the whole spectrum of political belief encompassed by the ALP. So come along and bring your political beliefs, ideologs, attitudes, values, ambitions and prejudices with you.

The A.N.U. Athletic Club's Annual General Meeting will be held in the Sports Union Meetings Room at 7pm on Tuesday 23 March 1982.

TRAINING: Monday & Thursday from 5.15pm at Willows Oval (near Gym).

The Club competes regularly in local ACT track and field, cross-country, and road racing meets.

For further info contact: Keith Bradley (President) 54 3279 (h) 48 9500 (w) OR Mick Halmy (Secretary), Bruce Hall, ANU, 48 9498.

ANU MATHEMATICAL GAMES SOCIETY

The ANU Mathematical Games Society will hold its Annual General Meeting on Tuesday the 16th March in the Departmental centre of the Hanna Neumann Building at 7.30pm

A short meeting will be followed by refreshments and a games night. Members and non-members are welcome. Bring along any interesting games that you have (chess clocks are particularly useful).

AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL (A.N.U. GROUP)

INTRODUCTORY EVENING

WEDNESDAY MARCH 31
Bruce Hall Common Room

- * Films: "Prisoners of Conscience" - narrated by Glenda Jackson
- * discussion
- * letter-writing
- * refreshments.

NEW AND OLD MEMBERS WELCOME

No charge - bring a pen

WILL STUDENTS PLEASE NOTIFY ANY CHANGE OF ADDRESS TO STUDENT ADMINISTRATION. BECAUSE OF THE INORDINATE TIME SPENT TRACING ADDRESSES OF INSUFFICIENTLY ADDRESSED MAIL AND ADDRESSES OF STUDENTS WHO HAVE FAILED TO NOTIFY CHANGES OF ADDRESS PROMPTLY THE MAILROOM IS RETURNING SUCH MAIL TO SENDERS.

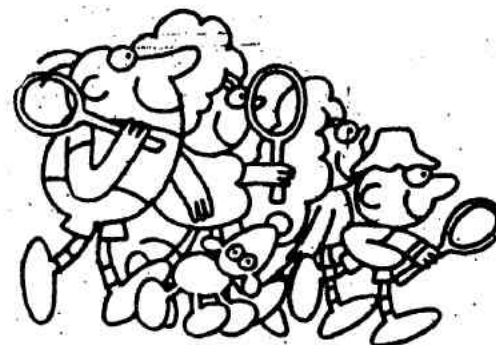
ANU LIBERAL SOCIETY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

The Liberal Society will hold its seventh Annual General Meeting in the Union Board Room, upstairs in the Union building, on Tuesday 16th March. Matters on the agenda include:

- * President's Report 1981.
- * Election of office-bearers 1982
 - i President
 - ii 2 Vice-Presidents
 - iii Secretary
 - iv Treasurer
 - v 3 Executive Members without portfolio
- * Australian Liberal Students' Federation Conference.

The Liberal Society is the voice of moderation in student politics. Your support will make a difference.

COME ALONG - ALL NEW MEMBERS WELCOME



ANU PHOTOGRAPHIC SOCIETY PUBLIC MEETING

For all interested persons

WEDNESDAY 24th MARCH
at 1pm

In the Meetings Room of the Union

**ANU SKI CLUB
AGM Wed. 17
800pm meetings rm.
new members
welcome!**

advertise your
club free in
'WORONI'

~ WIMMIN - ON - CAMPUS ~

~ a group of wimmies with whom you can relax and share your experiences.

Meetings are held every Wednesday at 1.00pm in the Wimmies' Room (just off the meetings room in the Union building). Anything at all can be discussed and new wimmies are always welcome and encouraged to come along. The Wimmies' Room is also open at other non-specific times so that wimmies can browse through the literature available, read, or just simply talk with other wimmies.

So, we'll be hoping to meet you at our next meeting! See you there!

A Pull-Out Guide To Student Banking

About to open a bank account? Want to operate an interstate account in Canberra? Want to send money overseas? This extensive survey analyses the benefits offered to students on a comparative basis.

By Michael Norbury

There are many banks operating in Australia. Only those with an extensive Australia wide branch network have been surveyed. This excludes the banks owned by State governments which operate exclusively within the territories of the respective states, (e.g. State Bank of Victoria, Rural and Industries Bank of Western Australia, Savings Bank of Tasmania), and those banks which have only one office in each capital city. (e.g. the Australian Bank and Banque Nationale de Paris (French Bank)).

Six banks, therefore, fall within the definition. These are Bank of New South Wales (Wales), Australia and New Zealand Banking Group (A.N.Z.), Commonwealth Banking Corporation (CTB trading bank) CSB savings bank, National Bank of Australasia (N.B.A.), Commercial Banking Company of Sydney (C.B.C.) and Commercial Bank of Australia (C.B.A.).

Five banks are public companies, shares can be purchased on Australian Stock Exchanges. The Commonwealth is a government corporation owned by the Commonwealth government.

The Wales and C.B.A. have announced merger plans, the new bank is to be called Westpac; N.B.A. and C.B.C. are also merging, the name of the new bank has not been announced. Consequently, in the not too distant future, only four banks will fall within the definition. Therefore, only four banks were surveyed. These were: Wales, A.N.Z., Commonwealth, and N.B.A.

Each bank is divided into a trading bank and a savings bank. Current accounts and foreign drafts are services provided by the trading banks; savings banks operate savings accounts. Savings banks lend almost exclusively to home buyers; trading banks lend for many purposes.

Only current accounts, savings accounts and foreign currency services will be discussed in the survey.

These are the services most likely to interest students. There are, however, many additional services offered by banks which are not mentioned.

There is one bank, Commonwealth, and three agencies Wales, C.B.C. and N.B.A. located in the concessions area near the Union.

I am new to Canberra. I want to open a new bank account. How do I go about it?

Basically, two things are needed to open a bank account: identification and money.

Banks need to be absolutely certain of the identity of the person opening an account. Although a nuisance, it is necessary to protect the innocent against unscrupulous elements in society. Consider the following: my TEAS cheque is stolen from my letterbox. The thief takes it to a bank, opens an account in my name, and pays in the cheque. When the cheque has cleared, the thief can withdraw my TEAS money. Clearly, if the bank insists on proper identification, then it becomes more difficult for the thief to open an account in my name. Banks treat the payment of a cheque made out to one person into another's account with considerable suspicion. For this reason, when opening an account, good identification will be necessary. Passports are a preferred form of I.D., but not everybody has one. Other forms of I.D. which may help are, driver's licence, birth certificate, union

card, credit cards, letter from employer, marriage certificate. It is best to take as many items as possible. An introduction from an established customer of the bank may also be a good identification.

The amount of money necessary to open an account will depend on the type of account. A passbook savings account can be opened with IOC.

Cheques, cash (either notes or coin) postal orders, or some foreign currencies are all acceptable forms of deposit.

When are banks open?

Most branches are open from 10am-3pm Monday - Thursday, 10am - 5pm Friday. Closed on Saturday.

Some large city branches in Melbourne and Sydney are open from 8am - 6pm.

Agencies may be open different hours.

What type of account should I open?

Bank accounts can be divided into two classes: current (cheque) accounts and savings accounts.

Current accounts do not receive interest, savings accounts do. Current accounts have charges, savings accounts do not. It is possible to overdraw a current account (i.e. spend more money than is in the account: a type of loan).

Savings accounts are operated exclusively in credit.

Current accounts

The current account customer receives a booklet of cheque forms (cheque book) and a booklet of pay-in forms (pay-in book). Sometimes the two are combined in one.

The customer then fills in each cheque form with the name of the person the customer wishes to pay (payee) and the amount of the payment. On presentation, by the payee, the sum of money specified on the cheque will be paid from the customer's account by his bank to the payee, unless the amount of money in the account is insufficient to cover the cheque. In this case, the bank will either 'bounce' the cheque (give it back to the payee and say sorry, but insufficient money in the account, the bank won't pay) or permit the customer to overdraw. The bank will permit a customer to overdraw if the bank has the money to lend, if it knows the customer will repay and if the customer asks the bank if he can overdraw. If the customer wants cash (bank notes) he writes 'cash' in place of the payee's name and presents the cheque to his bank.

To pay money into his account, the customer simply fills in the amount of the payment on a pay-in form and presents the pay-in form, together with what is being paid in (i.e. cheque, cash or postal note) to his bank. A third person can use the pay-in slip to pay money into the customer's account.

Because the customer's account number is on each cheque and pay-in form, the cheque and pay-in form can only be used with the customer's account. Another customer, who has run out, cannot use the first customer's cheques or pay-in slips.

Pay-in forms can be used to make a payment at any branch of the bank anywhere in Australia. (i.e. a customer can pay in to his ANZ Melbourne account at

any ANZ branch, with no extra effort). A customer can also pay in at another Bank (e.g. Wales Sydney). A transfer form may have to be used. A small charge is made for this service (at ANZ: 10c).

Periodically or on request, the bank will send the customer a statement. This lists all credits and debits since the last statement, and tells the customer his current balance. The bank will tell the customer his balance whenever the customer asks.

The customer must pay a tax, stamp duty (10c in NSW, ACT and Vic. different in other States) on each cheque used. This is debited to the account every time a new cheque book is requested by the customer.

Banks also make charges on current accounts. A quarterly fee (every three months) is made, and automatically debited to the customer's account. This permits the customer to write a certain number of cheques, and make a certain number of payments into the account, before incurring additional charges. The charges on busy accounts take the form of an activity fee and a collection fee. The activity fee is charged for every cheque drawn; the collection fee is charged every time a cash payment is made, or cheque paid into the account.

Note that the Wales does not make any charges (stamp duty excepted) on student cheque accounts.

forms are available from each branch are blank and must be filled in with account number, and amount of the transaction each time the account is operated.

Some banks offer a black light signature which permits the customer to withdraw money at any branch without further identification. Where black-light is not fitted, withdrawals at other branches can usually be made if the customer presents suitable identification. No charges are made.

See Table 2

Savings Investment

These accounts have fairly high maximum balances and minimum transactions. Notice is required for withdrawal, although withdrawal at call is possible, if the customer is prepared to forgo interest. Substantially higher interest is paid on these accounts than Pass Book accounts, the interest rate varies from time to time with the market. Some banks calculate interest at the minimum monthly balance, others, the daily balance.

The customer is given a book similar to Pass Book accounts.

See Table 3

Other Savings Accounts

Coupon Savings Accounts

Christmas Club (most banks)
Target (Wales)
Goal (N.B.A.)
Zodiac (A.N.Z.)
Home Savings Club (A.N.Z.)

The customer with one of these accounts is given a book of coupons, the coupons are of a preprinted dollar value. Each time a payment is made, one or more coupons are torn out.

The balance of Christmas Club accounts is paid, with interest, just before Christmas.

Target accounts are paid when the balance of the account has reached the target nominated by the customer when the account was opened. Earlier withdrawal is possible, but the account must be closed.

Table No. 1: Comparative current account charges

	Base Fee	Quarterly	Maximum number of transactions before activity fee is charged	Activity fee	Collection fee	Rebate
A.N.Z.	\$4.50		activity: 25 free items collection: 20 free "	16c	11c	\$1.00 per \$100 minimum quarterly balance to \$500 then \$2.00 per \$500.
N.B.A.	\$4.00		20 free items	15c	10c	No fee if balance \$1,000
C.T.B.	\$4.00		40 transactions	14c	14c	Av. bal. \$500 per quarter no fee
Wales	\$3.00		20 items deposited	14c	11c	\$3.00 rebate for every % \$500 balance.
No fees for students.						

How is the quarterly fee calculated at the N.B.A.?

The customer writes 15 cheques, and makes 10 payments into his account. Together, they exceed the 20 free items permitted by the N.B.A., so the account incurs an activity fee in the quarterly fee: $\$4.00 + 15 \times 15c + 10 \times 10c = \7.25 . Had only 5 payments been made into the account, then there were twenty items for the quarter, no activity fee quarterly fee, quarterly fee is \$4.00

Savings Accounts:

Banks offer a number of types of savings accounts

Pass book

This is the simplest type of account. The customer is given a small book in which all deposits and withdrawals are recorded. The balance at any particular time is shown in the book. Minimum balance (at A.N.Z.) is 10c. Withdrawal at call. Interest credited annually or when the account is closed. Deposit and withdrawal

Zodiac and Home Saver's Club accounts require one month's notice of withdrawal, but any number of withdrawals can be made provided notice is given.

Goal accounts have a minimum balance of \$200.

Access Account (A.N.Z.)

Customer has a book of blank, deposit and withdrawal coupons. One is torn out with each transaction. Each book is personalized, so a customer cannot use another's pay in or withdrawal form. Automatic payments can be made from this account to other A.N.Z. accounts without charge.

Statement Savings (Wales)

Similar to Access, but Handicard can be used with it.

Keycard (C.S.B.)

The customer is given a card, similar to a credit card. Presentation of the card at any branch permits deposits and withdrawals to be made.

This card can be used with Auto-bank, the Commonwealth's Automatic Teller.

Savings Card (N.B.A.)

Similar to Keycard, but the N.B.A. has not yet installed an Automatic Teller in Canberra.

See Table 4

The Bank sends the customer a statement, either periodically or at request, which records all the customer's transactions, with all the accounts in Table 4.

What is the difference between interest calculated on a daily balance and interest calculated on a minimum monthly balance?

Interest calculated on a daily balance is calculated from the day money is deposited into an account, to the day it is withdrawn.

Minimum monthly balance is calculated on the lowest balance in an account in a calendar monthly period, excluding the first and last business days of the month.

Thus a deposit made into a minimum monthly balance account on 2nd July (provided it is not a Monday) and withdrawn on 30th August (provided it is not a Friday) will attract no interest. The minimum monthly balance for both July and August is zero, therefore no interest is paid. If the deposit was made in a daily balance account, 60 days interest would be paid.

If a deposit is made on 27th August and withdrawn on 4th October, a minimum monthly balance account will pay one month's interest, a daily balance account 38 days interest.

Consequently, transactions on a minimum monthly balance account are best done on the first or last business day of the month.

Why have a cheque account when savings accounts apparently give a better deal?

Answer: convenience. convenience A person working 40 hours per week generally can't go from place to place paying bills. How much time would it cost him in car running expenses or public transport fares? How can he overcome the problem that he is at work when the places for payment of bills are open, and are shut when he is not working? The solution is to operate a cheque account. Our employed person can sit at home at night paying the month's bills. Cost per bill: 24c postage + 10c stamp duty + 15c bank charge, total: 50c. Much cheaper and more convenient than going from place to place paying in cash.

Furthermore a cheque account permits the purchase of that long sought after object which is seen at 8.45pm on Friday night when the customer has only \$20.00 in cash. Or what of those items which can only be purchased from the mail order house in Darwin? Simply write out a cheque.

Try doing that with a savings account!

What is a bank cheque, how do I get one?

Bank cheques are similar to personal cheques already mentioned. However, a bank cheque is drawn on a bank, not an individual. Since bank cheques are *always* honoured (i.e. *never* stopped or bounced) they are regarded far more highly than personal cheques; they are as good as, if not better, than cash. A personal cheque is not.

Consequently, in order to obtain a bank cheque, a person must present either cash or its equivalent (a withdrawal from an account with sufficient funds to cover the cheque) to the bank.

Some banks differentiate between savings bank and trading bank bank cheques.

A small charge (inclusive of stamp duty) is made for the service.

If a person is selling his car, he would be much wiser to accept a bank

cheque rather than a personal cheque in payment (the latter might be stopped or bounced).

Table No. 5: Costs of Bank Cheques

A.N.Z.:	Savings	\$1.00	
	Trading	50	
N.B.A.:		80	
C.S.B.:		\$1.00	
C.T.B.:		40	
Wales	cheque	\$300	\$1.00
		\$300	60

What is a stopped cheque?

If a customer loses a cheque or his cheque book, then he can ask the bank to stop payment. This means that should the lost cheque be presented for payment, either by the customer or anyone else, the bank will refuse to pay.

Should the customer find his cheque, he can remove the stop.

It is impossible to stop a bank cheque.

Yesterday, I paid a cheque into my account, but the bank won't let me take out money because the cheque hasn't yet cleared. What does this mean?

Often a bank won't know if the cheque which has been paid in by a customer will be bounced, or if it has a stop on it. For this reason, often the bank will not pay against the paid in cheque until the bank knows that the cheque will be honoured. This process usually takes two days.

Since Bank cheques are *always* honoured, payment will be made against them immediately. Banks regard building society and credit union cheques in the same category as personal cheques.

Table No. 2: Comparisons between Pass Book accounts

	Interest rate	Black light (withdrawal)	Method of calculating interest
A.N.Z.	balance \$4,000: 3¼% balance \$4,000: 6% on that portion of balance greater than \$4,000	\$300 per week	minimum monthly balance
N.B.A.	as for A.N.Z.	Not available	m.m.b.
C.S.B.	as for A.N.Z.	\$500 per week	m.m.b.
Wales	as for A.N.Z.	\$500 per week	m.m.b.

Table No. 3: Comparisons between savings investment accounts

	Interest rate	Min. balance	Min. transactions	Method of calculating interest	Notice for withdrawal
A.N.Z.	11.5%	\$500	\$50	daily	1 month
N.B.A.	11.5%	\$200	\$20	m.m.b.	30 days
C.S.B.	11.5%	\$500	\$40 deposit daily \$100 withdrawal	daily	1 month
Wales	11.5%	\$300	\$100	m.m.b.	1 month

Sometimes, a bank will pay out against an uncleared cheque if the bank regards clearance as a mere formality if the bank knows that uncleared cheque is from a customer who is an excellent credit risk.

e.g. cheques from government and government instrumentalities, large companies, such as B.H.P. or Shell, and the bank's own excellent customers.

I want to buy an English magazine subscription, for 10 (pounds) per year. What do I do?

(Or how to send money to a friend stranded in Manchester)

Banks have several ways by which a customer can purchase foreign currency. Only foreign drafts will be discussed here, since these are the cheapest, but not quickest way of sending funds overseas.

The customer tells the bank that he wants a foreign currency draft, specifying

the foreign currency, the foreign currency amount, the payee, and the place on which the draft is being drawn.

In the magazine example, this would be in pounds English (or sterling), XYZ Publishing and London. The customer might have to tell the bank why he wants the money. This is to satisfy government, foreign exchange requirements.

The customer is given a draft, which is a document which looks like a cheque, except that it will be made payable (in this example) in pounds in London. The customer then posts the draft with his order to the magazine publisher.

Cost: Banks make a basic service charge and sell the customer the foreign currency at the day's rate of exchange; (this fluctuates daily). Note that banks have both buying and selling rates: the bank makes a small profit on each currency conversion.

It is possible to have a draft made out in one foreign currency, but payable in a third country. e.g. US dollars draft payable in India.

My Grandparents sent me \$(Canadian) 10.00 currency through the post. What do I do?

Any bank will give the customer \$ Aust equivalent (in currency if so required) at the day's rate over the counter.

Banks won't exchange coinage.

My sister sent me a US Dollar draft from Bangkok, drawn on a Bangkok bank. What do I do?

The bank will convert it at the day's rate. No other charge (except at the Commonwealth, where there is a charge of \$1.00 per item).

Autobank is open 7am- 9pm 7 days per week.

Flexiteller is not in Canberra yet, but is in Melbourne and Sydney.

There is an Autobank on campus in the concessions area. The nearest Handibank is at the Wales Centre, Civic. All Handybanks are connected, so deposits and withdrawal on a Sydney branch can be made at any time between 7am and 11pm at a Melbourne, or any other, branch.

Autobanks are *not* connected. hours transactions can only be made at one branch.

Generally, there is a limit, \$200 on the amount of withdrawals.

A.N.Z. does not yet have any automatic Tellers.

I have an account in Brisbane, can I withdraw in Canberra?

Handycard: yes, at any time between 7am - 11pm

Pass book accounts with black light signature: yes.

Pass book accounts without black light: yes providing identification is shown.

Other savings accounts: identification and bank book are required. A phone call to parent branch may be required to confirm balance. Black light signature can be fitted to new accounts (e.g. ANZ Access)

Cheque accounts: arrangements to cash cheques at a non-parent branch can be made, otherwise I.D. and a phone call to confirm balance are required. A small charge may be made. It is possible to arrange encashment of cheques at a different bank, but this is uncommon.

Which bank should I use?

The answer to this question is determined by balancing three considerations:

- Cost
- Convenience
- Efficiency of Service.

Cost: Comparative charges are in the tables above.

Savings Accounts: Since there are no charges on a savings account, the bank to go for is the one paying highest interest. Here, the A.N.Z. wins by a short nose.

Cheque Accounts: By offering students a no bank charges cheque account, the Wales is the clear winner.

Foreign currency services: Not much separates three banks, but the Commonwealth, with its higher charges, is a clear loser.

Convenience: There is one bank, the Commonwealth, on campus. It has an Autobank. Additionally, there are three agencies: Wales, N.B.A. & C.B.A. However, not only is the convenience of banks on campus to be considered, but also the convenience of banks near to home, especially if from interstate, is important.

For ordinary things, such as cashing a cheque, or depositing or withdrawing from a savings bank, the agencies tend to be much quicker than the Commonwealth, since there are rarely any queues, and the tellers quickly come to know their customers.

However, the agencies sometimes shut for lunch, the Commonwealth doesn't. Furthermore, for more difficult things such as a new cheque book, or foreign currency draft, the agencies offer a next day service. One the head of the queue is reached, then things are done on the spot at the Commonwealth.

Another factor to be considered is that all pst offices are agencies for the Commonwealth Savings Bank. Withdrawals can therefore be made from a Commonwealth Savings Bank account at any post office. There is also an agency at David Jones which is open on Saturday.

The parent branches of the agencies on campus are located in University Avenue, just down from the Family Court. It is a short walk to them, or on

Foreign currency postal orders are treated the same.

What is Automatic Teller?

This is a service offered by the Wales (Handybank), the Commonwealth (Autobank), and the N.B.A. (Flexiteller).

Some branches of these banks are fitted with an automatic teller, a machine which enables deposits and withdrawals to be made at those branches after banking hours. The customer has a card similar to a 'credit card, which activates the machine. The customer then instructs the machine to deposit in or withdraw from, Statement Savings Accounts, Keycard accounts or Savings Card accounts respectively. Transfers from these accounts can be made to cheque accounts.

These accounts can be operated during banking hours in the normal way.

Handybank is open 7am- 11pm 7 days per week.

the way to Civic. The "French" bank and the nearest A.N.Z. are also in University Avenue. The nearest C.B.A. is just around the corner from A.N.Z. in London Circuit.

Efficiency of Service

The speed of service at agencies has already been noted. Furthermore, the Commonwealth has an annoying habit of separating savings bank and trading bank functions. Not so at other banks, where each teller handles both savings and trading bank.

When surveying the banks for this article, I was shunted from the savings bank end to the trading bank and at the Commonwealth, neither end could answer all my questions. At the other banks, one person provided all information.

With one exception, all bank staff were polite, pleasant and helpful when answering my enquiries. The exception was at the Commonwealth, although two other members of the Commonwealth staff were both pleasant and helpful.

On balance, if I had any money, I would open a cheque account and a Statement Savings Account at the Wales.

Why?

1. Cheap cheque account
2. Withdrawal from Handibank 2 km from my home in Melbourne (Wales is also the closest bank).
3. Agency on campus.
4. Service is a little better than at other banks. (this is a subjective opinion).

Michael Norbury.



Table No. 4: Other Savings Accounts

	Interest rates	Coupons	Are non coupon sized deposits permitted?	Method of calculating	Other restrictions
A.N.Z. Access	3¼% \$100 5% \$100 to \$1,000 10% \$1,000	blank	yes	m.m.b.	withdrawal at call.
Zodiac	3¼% \$100 11½% \$100 to \$100	blank \$5,\$10 \$25	yes	m.m.b.	withdrawal at call \$100, one month notice where balance \$100
Home Savings	12% \$1000	blank \$20,\$40	yes		
N.B.A.	3¼% \$199 6% \$200 to \$999 10% \$100	N/A	yes	m.m.b.	withdrawal at call.
Goal Acc.	11% min. balance \$200	\$10, 420	?	m.m.b.	?
C.S.B. Keycard	3¼% \$300 6% \$300 to \$1000 10% \$1000	N/A	yes	m.m.b.	withdrawal at call.
Wales Target	5% \$199 10% \$200	?	no	m.m.b.	Can't withdraw until target reached, on account must be closed or withdrawn.
Statement Savings	5% \$499 10% \$500	blank	yes	m.m.b.	Withdrawal at call.

Table No. 6: Comparative costs of a foreign currency draft from four banks on 5.3.82

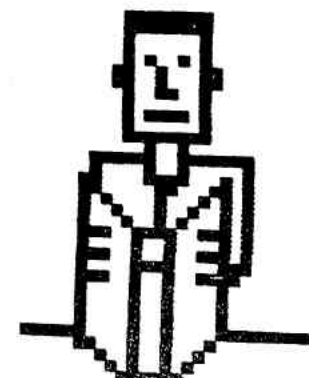
	Base Fee	UK selling 5.3.82	UK buying 5.3.82	Cost of 10 draft on 5.3.82
A.N.Z.	\$2.00	0.5791	0.5904	\$19.27
N.B.A.	\$2.00	0.58220	0.59330	\$19.18
C.T.B.	\$5.00	0.5784	0.5894	\$20.29
except English pounds drawn on London & US dollars drawn on New York.				
Wales	\$2.00	0.5794	0.5904	\$19.26
Post Office foreign curr. postal note Note \$100 limit	\$2.10	0.570	N/A	\$19.64

Method of calculating draft cost: 10 - 0.5791 (ANZ selling) + \$2.00 = \$19.27

WHICH LIBRARY?

The Chifley Building is especially organized to meet the needs of undergraduate students. We've got most of the text books, reference books and background reading you'll need for your courses. However, depending upon your field of study, you will find other libraries in the A.N.U. Library system also have material you could use. For example, the Menzies Building has substantial holdings in the social sciences — Political Science, Economics, Anthropology, Sociology and Asian Studies. The Law Library has the main Law collection and the Life Sciences Library includes material in Biology, Zoology and Forestry. You are free to use and borrow from all of these libraries and the Science Branch libraries as well! Don't forget to check their opening hours on the

LIBRARY INFO sheet before you set off!



A.N.U. LIBRARY

A Refined Evening with Ninny and the Boys

That fine mouth for political crassness, Sir Henry Bolte, was once heard to say, "I've found it's not hard to get publicity if you act like a political ratbag." And I feel sure in my bones that Sir Henry had the High Tory Society in mind when he mumbled those words.

I must admit that the Tories have never been one of my favourite groups and in the past they have established themselves as a permanent minority who have never won anything — apart from invitations to buy Michael Hodgman a drink.

This year the calibre of the Party's rank and file is no higher than it was in previous years. In fact it's probably lower. Garry Humberdink, ex Stormtrooper General and now Honorary Tea Lady told me confidentially, "You know a lot of them are sort of high class Barry McKenzies, stupid but harmless." He may be right. But it's the ones with the personal principles of a used car salesman that you have to watch. They're the ones who leave their alsations and dobermanns tied up outside the meeting and are quick to move the "boots and all" motions to 'rip a bloody Maoist apart' or add laxatives to Jacksons' pint of Guinness. The fact that most of them wear black shirts and wander around saluting each other is of no importance to the Party Heavies who regard them as "well meaning boys who enjoy playing around."

In charge of this collection of pumpkin scones is one expelled member of the Greek Orthodox Women's Refuge, Ms Ninny "let's get physical", Ollydollo-polous. A crazy degenerate who has been known to sport the occasional jackboots and riding whip into closed Executive Meetings for, "a little fun darling!"

Together the Tories face the common enemy, the dreaded Students' Association. To them the S.A. represents some fort of organised Communist plot to cast-rate their boyfriends with plastic forks and sell Spanish fly to their girlfriends. However the point of this article is not to judge whether the Tories' girlfriends need Spanish Fly or not but to inform

you of their recent inaugural meeting for 1982. Well, in a word, it was a bloody fiasco.

Being the adventurous types (some might say pretentious) the High Tories booked the Union Bridge as the venue for the backslapping affair. The whole junket was to kick off at 7.00 pm. But arriving on time I found to my amusement that the only person present was a forlorn Garry Humberdink. Wailing like a Banshee he sobbed that he felt sure Ninny and the rest of the boys had been attacked by a squadron of Red Breasts.

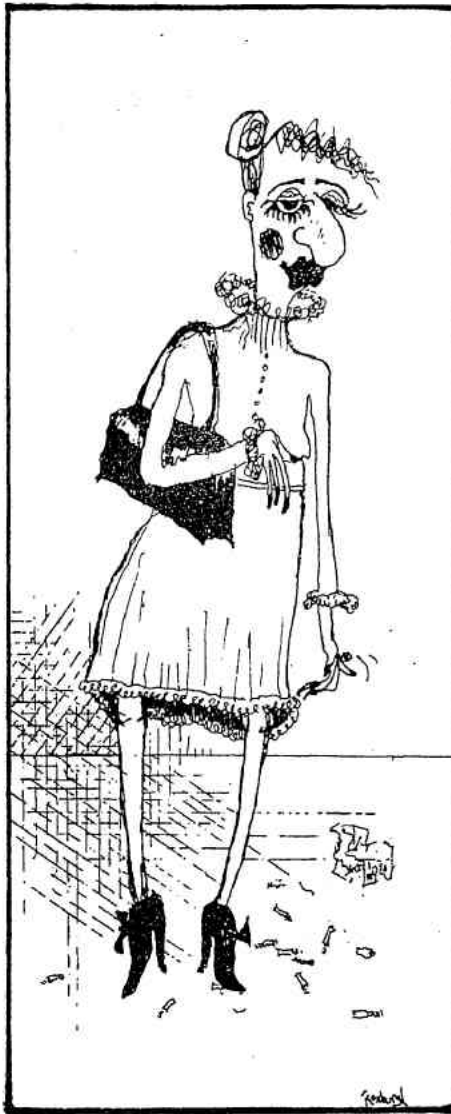
A political comment on the recent inaugural Liberal Society meeting for 1982 by Colin Rigby

Returning to the Bar I decided to sally forth again in 20 minutes just to make sure the demise of the Tories was near at hand. However this was not to be. Upon returning, approximately 10 bodies had gathered into pathetic little groups of twos and threes. I wandered in. There were various conversations going on so I stood around for a while trying to piece together a few grisly, unsubstantiated rumours about, 'heavy Pols preparing the kidnap Snedden from The Speaker's Chair and sell him to McDonalds as hamburger meat and that it wouldn't be long before 'that bastard Andrew Peacock was going to get his serving shortly.'

By this time Humberdink had arrived with a few quarts of alcohol in hand, followed closely by Ninny carrying a plateful of cheese things donated by a friendly Greek deli. All bloody nice and civilised; but something was still wrong. Glancing casually around the room I noticed there were only the Old Guard members present. What had happened

to all the your Neros who would be raring to bare their bums at S.A. meetings,

Grabbing Billy Bunter's arm and forcibly restraining his attack on the cheese dip, I asked for a rundown. He mumbled something about Sinclair's



wife having the pox before I lost my grip and he fell head first toward the Camembert cheese. As this made about as much sense as voting for Malcolm Razor in the next election I approached Mad Max. Lowering his voice conspiratorially, he whispered, "Haven't you bloody heard?"

Ninny thinks she can hold off a coup again if there's not enough members to form a quorum. It's all part of a long term strategy to build the Tory Society into an All Greek High Fashion Club.'

Before I had the chance to digest the political ramifications of this bizarre statement I was accosted by the President's Personal Body Guard, Crosseyes, who told me my open neck t-shirt and hairy legs gave me away as an alien foe. Ninny trailing an assortment of Gucci labels, walked over.

Her opening words were cordial enough. But standing where I was I could tell from the glitter in her eyes that she was obviously full of speed or acid. Suddenly her conversation took a violent turn. Gripping her wine glass like the Boston Strangler she began screaming that Malcolm Fraser was the Messiah Incarnate and that everything he had to say was even now being carved on stone tablets. "Mother of twelve bastards!" I thought, "This bird and Brown Turnip ought to get along fine, they're both into self delusions."

The scene was so unreal that I felt like laughing out loud. But with James Swindle lurking in the background with a life size portrait of the Queen in his hands, I thought better of it, smiled nervously and drank my wine.

Eventually the high reached its limits and she collapsed on the floor, laughing hysterically and was forcibly dragged to a chair. In the resulting chaos I took the opportunity to race through the nearest door. Stopping only to tell the Tory Guard outside that some idiot from the Far Left Bank had infiltrated the meeting and was inside attacking the Party Faithful with a machete. Babbling like a demented mad man he pushed past me, while I strolled casually back to my abode in Garran Hall, happy in the knowledge that if the Tories ever want to be taken seriously on this campus then they will have to start by sending their present Executive on a kamikaze mission down the Franklin River, and revamp the Society's entrance qualifications. As a suggestion a personality test to weed out potential lunatics may be an appropriate beginning. But knowing the Tory Society there is very little chance of these recommendations being carried.

The Lowe By-Election by C. Munn

For the last two months since the resignation of a former Prime Minister Sir William McMahon much political talk has centred around his former seat of Lowe, in Sydney's mid-Western suburbs. Lowe had been held by Billy McMahon for the Liberals largely on his personal vote, or that is what we have been told, and nearly lost it at the 1980 Federal Election to Mrs Jan Burnswoods, a member of Labor's 'Socialist Left'.

What are the major issues then that may help decide the outcome in advance of polling day on March 13.

1. Disheartening news for the Government and the community that inflation has started to rise again, over 10% for the first time in three years. Interest rates are tipped to rise which will mean less activity in all aspects of home-buying whether new or used. Unemployment is about the only economic measure which doesn't look too bad for the present government, al-

though any amount of unemployment, over the rate of casual unemployment/ (e.g. the time taken between jobs) is unforgivable. Although the January figures indicate a rise over December figures, the January '82 figure is lower than a year ago, which must be a slight achievement when the majority of OECD countries are experiencing rising unemployment with rates, double those of Australia.

2. An averted split from within the Labor Party over the ALP candidate for the seat. Mrs Jan Burnswoods who in 1980 had come within just over 1% of winning the seat had to step aside for one of Wran's men, Mr Michael Maher, who had just won a State seat within Lowe. Mrs Burnswoods is on the left-wing of the ALP whilst Mr Maher is on the right. The split could have come from a straight right-left fight, or from the women's section of the Party which accused several Labor VIPs of their lack of concern for women's political aspirations. So far nothing has happen-

ed, which for the ALP is remarkable and shows that they are becoming a much more mature party after seven years of moaning, infights and no real Federal achievements.

3. The area itself is an extremely complex one. It is in Sydney's mid-Western suburbs, which traditionally has been ALP country, both Federally and at a State level. The surrounding seats are all ALP. The ALP swept the board of State seats in the Lowe area in 1981 yet didn't do as well as expected in the 1980 Federal Election. The outcome in Lowe could well revolve around how much time Mr Wran puts into campaigning in Lowe, if he gets time away from the office negotiating with striking electricity workers, coal miners, storemen and packers, etc.

4. The Liberal Party itself has written off Lowe, although I think somewhat hastily. The Prime Minister and Treasurer, very quickly decided that a loss would be slightly more bearable if it appeared that they thought that there would be a swing of at least 4-5%.

My conclusions are though, that the Liberal Party can hold Lowe, if threatened strikes and continuing strikes as at 'O' Week are felt by the residents of Lowe and are exploited against the ALP including Mr Wran, the Federal President of the ALP and Premier of an economically sick State.

If however faction fighting occurs in the Liberal Party then the seat which needs only about 1.2% will fall to the ALP.

A swing of any amount to Liberal will be a show of support for a government with few friends. A swing of between 1 and 4 percent to ALP will say very little apart from a normal anti-government mid-term by-election.

Between 4-10% and the ALP can take a little bit of credit for a good campaign. Over 10% and it could be a rewritten version of the June '75 Bass by-election where Kevin Newman (Liberal) got a swing of 15% to win Lance Barnard's formerly safe seat, on his retirement.

\$685,304: Where Your General Service Fee Is Going

by Robert G. Patch

By now the overwhelming majority of students will have paid their General Service Fee (GSF) for 1982. In any discussion involving the GSF two questions inevitably arise: Who gets our money? and, What do they do with it? It is my intention to attempt an answer to the first question in this article, reserving the answer to the second question until after the various bodies have decided the answer to their own satisfaction.

Any comprehensive discussion involving the GSF must inevitably turn its attention to the ANU Council's General Service Fee Advisory Committee (GSFAC). At its September 1980 Meeting Council invited GSFAC to make annual recommendations to Council regarding the appropriate fee level for the following year. GSFAC was instructed to consult with the various student organizations before making a determination for 1982. In addition, it was also asked to consider whether or not, for 1982, part-time students should pay a smaller fee than full-time students.

in 1982. I mention this only in passing as I intend to discuss it in detail in a later edition of Woroni. Having settled the policy issues GSFAC began the substantive task of establishing actual fee levels.

Discussions with the various student organizations revealed that they were seeking an average 10.6% increase in GSF on the 1981 amount. (See Table 1). GSFAC came to the speedy decision that this was not on in all cases and decided that in spite of the projected fall in student enrolments no organization should receive less in 1982 than it did in 1981. The Committee noted that both the Union and the Sports Union were trading organizations and could, if they wished, increase the charges for the services they provided. It also noted that the Union's policy of subsidizing the Refectory food and drinks service restricted its ability to raise its prices. In addition, GSFAC noted the number of members of the Sports Union who are not undergraduate students. Primarily as a result of these observations GSFAC decided to recom-

TABLE 1: Budget Proposal Sought/Approved 1982

	1981 (Approved)	(Sought)	1982 (Approved)
Students' Association	86,000	107,200	90,000
Union	350,425	387,000	350,425
Sports Union	189,000	208,000	189,000
Research Students Association	9,900	10,900	10,500
Law Society	3,000	2,820	-
Arts Centre	10,000	10,000	10,000

The Committee met a number of times in August, September and October in 1981 to consider the 1982 fees. Jeffrey Dalton, President of the ANU Students' Association, was the student member on the committee. Other members included the Dean of Students, Dr H. Kinloch, Mr T. Lawrence, Mr D. Smith, Mr D. Solomon and Mr P. Wood. The meetings were occasionally attended by the Assistant-Vice Chancellor, Registrar and Bursar. The Vice-Chancellor attended the final October meeting.

At the time of its deliberations the GSFAC recognized that cutbacks in the availability of study leave in the public service and the prospect of tuition fees for students with previous tertiary qualifications would make it difficult for it to predict 1982 student numbers with any certainty. (In March 1981 24.6% of undergraduates were public servants (1287 students), and 13.2% had previous qualifications (688 students). GSFAC reported these problems to the September 1981 Council. Council resolved that, 'for 1982, full-time and part-time students continue to pay the same General Service Fee' and that 'the differential between the General Service Fee paid by new and re-enrolling students remain'. Furthermore, Council decided to seek legal advice on whether the addition sum payable by Law students (\$5 in 1981) should be retained. Ultimately Council decided not to retain the Law student surcharge and to make a grant to the ANU Law Society to cover certain expenses the Society anticipated

mend that neither the Union or the Sports Union receive an increase in GSF funding in 1982.

GSFAC also recommended to Council that the amount of GSF granted to the ANU Arts Centre (\$10,000) remain unchanged.

In respect to the Students' Association and the Research Students' Association GSFAC noted that the services provided were directed to students only; that not being trading organizations neither had any significant opportunity to decrease the net cost of the services provided; and that both organizations devoted a high proportion of their budget to staff salaries, which were subject to inescapable increases. GSFAC decided to recommend to Council that the disbursement to the ANUSA be increased by \$4000 and that to the RSA by \$600 over the 1981 allocations. An inevitable consequence of these decisions was that the 1982 GSF would be greater than that in 1981.

Within the restraints given above regarding full/part time enrolment and new/re enrolments, and given the assumption that all fees are to be subject to the same percentage increase (approx. 10%) the GSF for new undergraduates rises to \$175 (\$159 in 1981 - See Table 2 for the history of the GSF since 1978). GSFAC decided that this was too high and after consulting the Vice-Chancellor arbitrarily recommended a new undergraduate fee of \$160; thereby necessitating a 14% increase in the re-enrolling undergraduate GSF (\$113 in 1981); \$130 in 1982). Using the enrolment estimate for 1982 GSFAC had decided that the maximum

The above is an attempt at an answer to the first question posed in the initial paragraph - Who gets our GSF? The answer to the second question has yet to be resolved by the various bodies. It is true that they submitted budgets to the GSFAC, but they were only very, very provisional budgets. One of the organizations, the Union, is, at the time of writing, still debating whether it should operate with a \$40,000 deficit or a \$10,000 profit for 1982; Although, this

TABLE 2: Historical GSF Trend 1978/1982 (\$)

	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
New U/G Students					
full time	136	148	155	159	160
part time	114	131	155	159	160
extra for law	4	4	4	5	-
Re-enrolling U/G students					
full time	91	103	110	113	130
part time	69	86	110	113	130
extra for law	4	4	4	5	-
Postgraduate Students					
	27.50	27.50	33.50	41	46
Legal Workshop Students					
	13.75	13.75	16.75	20.50	23

GSF to be collected would be \$685,305 whilst the total disbursements amount to \$649,925. The difference can be explained by the fact that on past experience only 95% of GSF is paid to the University. At its November meeting Council approved the GSFAC disbursements and guaranteed to pay at least 90% of the promised amounts to the organizations regardless of the amount actually collected from students.

issue should be resolved by the time you are reading this. The Union's difficulties stem primarily from the fact that the elected student members on the Union Board are divided equally between the Left (in favour of the deficit) and a Liberal/Democrat Coalition (in favour of a profit) on this issue. I hope to be able to give you the compromise arrived at in the next edition of Woroni.

TABLE 3: Estimated Derivation of Aggregate GSF

Undergraduate			
New	160	1265	\$ 202,400
Re-enrolling	130	3390	440,700
Postgraduate			
Full year enrolment	46	740	34,040
Part year & Legal W/shop	23	355	8,165
			\$685,305
			=====

«CONSPIRACY» SAYS MUNN

Allegations of a left-wing boycott of the Budgetary Meeting of the Union Board of Management have been made to Woroni by Deputy Chair, Chris Munn and Executive Member, Chris Bolden. "It's a conspiracy," said Munn. "This is the third meeting of the Board called to discuss the Union's budget for 1982." Munn believes that it was no accident that four "Combined Left" members of the Board were unavailable to attend the extraordinary meeting which had been called in order to review this year's budget.

"Following the receipt of what I believe to be legitimate apologies from Board Members, Gagg, Boardman and Keogh, Chair Katrina Edwards received a flood of apologies from leftists Fink, Dalton, Oborn and Jackson."

Katrina Edwards subsequently denied these allegations, claiming that, firstly Boardman had not submitted any apologies, and eight apologies had been received from other board members by 4.00 pm the afternoon of the meeting.

Apologies from Gagg, Tomlinsons, Godfrey-

Smith and Keogh had been received well in advance. The final apologies came from Dalton, Oborn (both ill) and Jackson).

Despite Edwards' assertion that the apologies were legitimate, Bolden still maintained, "It seems very convenient that so many members of the Board were unable to attend a meeting which challenged the existing budget." "I believe that this was a blatant filibuster."

There has been a split in the Board over the past three months, relating to its financial management. The left wing members of the board continue to oppose the economics proposed by Executive Officer Senti and supported by the Liberal/Democrat alliance.

At present the Union is working on a projected deficit of \$39,000. The Senti proposal aims for a surplus of \$10,000. At the last Board Meeting held on 3rd March 1982, despite advice from the Executive Officer that the longer the budget decision was deferred the more difficult would be the Union's task in adhering to such a revised budget, budgetary discussions were deferred to the proposed 8th March Meeting.

Edwards pointed out that members of the left attended the three meetings held during the vacation to discuss the budget.

"Only two of the Liberal/Democrats attended these meetings and their irresponsibility at that time has led to the current attempts to try and alter those decisions. The board had already decided to review the budget in April using the information now available and so there was no need to hold a special meeting now."

Munn believes otherwise, and maintains that it is the left who are irresponsible. "This failure of several board members to attend the meeting shows an extreme lack of concern for the members of the Union, and the management of their funds," said Munn, "and I cannot excuse the failure of Dalton to attend the meeting when I have it on good authority that he spent a considerable part of the evening drinking in the Union Bar, only a few steps away from the Union Board Room."

"With an accumulated deficit of \$53,000 the urgent need to review the Union Budget cannot be understated."

No! Never! Nuclear War

— John Hatton
Student Christian Movement

“You shall not support or endorse nuclear arms or nuclear war.’ A new commandment is surely being placed on humanity today by the

Spirit of God. Only a complete and utter repudiation of nuclear warfare will save the world from destruction.”

Dr Alan Walker, Director of World Evangelism for the World Methodist Council, made these statements on Wednesday 27th January, 1982. He was speaking at a World Evangelism Rally in Sydney, Australia.

“A historic moment has come when Christianity must finally renounce war itself. If Christians cannot now place trust in God rather than nuclear arms, they betray humanity and make mockery of faith in the Living God.

“The world has entered a period of great peril under the confrontation policies of Presidents Reagan and Breshnev. A gigantic effort is needed now to halt the steady slide toward war and nuclear destruction.

“Peace does not rest on weapons

of deterrence or on a balance of power but on rejection of war and the will to peace. Nuclear war must be kept as unthinkable and undoable. There can be but one end to the present arms race: disaster.

“Now is the time for Christians everywhere to unite for peace. This is the hour for Catholic, Protestant and Orthodox Churches to combine to draw humanity back from the precipice of a Third World War. By calling for faith in God, by mobilising world-wide prayer, by creating trust rather than suspicion and hatred, the Church would at last prove its allegiance to Jesus Christ as the Prince of Peace.”



“The only serious drawback I can see about bringing this weapon into production is that it might bring civilization, as we know it, to an end.”

Bob Beetleford wanted to go for a drive one day in his fully-automatic with four books on the shelf, mostly by Sartre who was into man being the sum total of his acts. Not that Bob Beetleford could act, both to your and my amaze — which can of course be found in children’s playgrounds. Much to his extraordinary (and mine, for that matter — not that it does, but it makes the story longer) he detected something amiss when he slyly peeped through the keyhole of the garage door.

A parenthetical note here, to explain Bob’s act (did I say act?) or deed in peeping through said keyhole, though it was his! You may ask — many others have — why Bob peeped through the keyhole. It all stemmed back to his early childhood days when the only glimpses of heaven, that is Mrs Sangsters (the next-door neighbour who always used to pick her nose just as you were about to devour

amen. Though he wasn’t religious — which brings us back to Bob, curiously interested in the goings-on behind the garage door. Haven’t you found most clerics curiously interested in behind-the-garage-door goings-on?

Bob found that he had lost his fully four-shelved on the automatic Sartre; or rather and more appropriately he had not brought home with him his most prized, for to him it really was dear, though it had not cost him that greatly. Bob Beetleford was indeed agog and astounded by this new piece of information (new piece of news though more fitting and appropriate would be saying the same thing twice — not really apt for such a piece of work of this kind!)

Poor Bob could hardly, but then the average person wouldn’t be able to either, really, now would he? Yes, to his great dismay/belief Bob found the contents of

BOB

with much ado, and ceremony as well, that mouth-wateringly wedge of mother’s home-made apple . . . but that’s another story) front room were to be gleaned by prostituting yourself before the keyhole, with the faint glimmer of hope that you may just be blessed with the vision of mad Mavis Sangster, masquerading as Marlon the magnificently masochistic marvel from Malta.

Getting back to Bob, though he would probably say that he’s doing quite nicely on his own thankyou, such an independent spirit has he! This habit of his met with much vitriol and criticism from those of his friends who shalt remain anonymous. Nevertheless and despite this fact (not act!) he persisted with his prurient prying and pervacious (doesn’t really exist, but sounds good) peeping; at the same time running the risk of being branded a scopophilic for ever and ever

the garage completely void of his most treasured. Where it normally majestically stood and in its place he perceived — painstakingly since he observed the garage from every possible angle from the vantage point of the said — Charlotte Shuttle of Sheehy Street leering, peering at him.

Now Charlotte was a case in point.

Bob be thought himself a moment that this was an unhappy turn of events and how he probably would preferably now go for a walk instead. It was a funny way Bob had of doing the unexpected. Bob never did see his most valued again; but go for a walk instead. It was a funny way Bob had of doing the unexpected. Bob never did see his most valued again; but then what are wives for?

Diana

THE BUDGETS GO ON

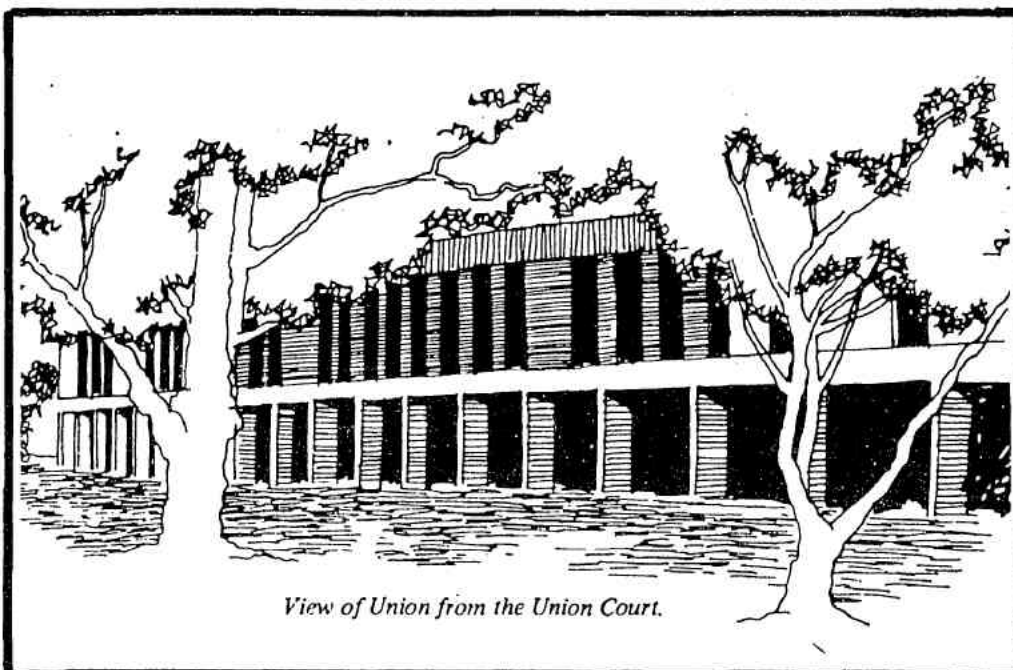
AND ON...

by Board Watcher

The Union Board is holding a special meeting to consider the sixth budget paper concerning its 1982 budget. The Board has discussed its budget at three meetings already and has actually passed a budget for the year.

The problem is simple: no-one on the Board wants the projected \$39,000 deficit. Some decisions to restructure the Union’s finances have been taken. The Union faces problems because while wages and other costs are increasing, the level of General Services Fee monies going to the Union remains the same.

When the budget was approved it was decided to have three monthly reviews to control the deficit. However because only two of the five liberal/democrat ‘reformers’ attended the meetings which decided the budget they now want to change the decisions that were made and start again. (After all they did promise to reform the Union but few of their members have attended the Board meetings and you can’t really do anything if you don’t attend.) So the Board is back to having weekly meetings as it did in November when the same group insisted on holding elections in the middle of exams.



View of Union from the Union Court.

There seems to be a clear philosophical split between the two factions on the Board. The ‘left’ although against making a larger deficit are concerned about the effects on students of measures suggested. Increasing prices in the Refectory even more, or introducing a deposit on glasses in the bar have been suggested, they did however vote for measures restructuring the Union’s finances through increased efficient use of resources, especially in catering areas.

The ‘right’ are advocating making a surplus (despite increased costs) to allow capital improvements to be made in the future (though the Union spent \$250,000 for this purpose over the past two years). They have not however, come up with any specific suggestions on how to achieve this but are happy to leave it to the professional managers despite the fact that THEY were elected to look after the interests of the members they represent.

Making changes on the Board of Management should not be difficult if logical arguments are presented. Of the ten elected people the two factions are evenly split and the other seven are appointed, two by the University.

Woroni page 21

Never 'eard of the Ed.Coll? Well you ought to've!

We are the people who thrust a copy of the Counter Course Handbook into your eager hands, brought you the fabulous *Everystudent* (the play), wrote those Education Supplements in Woroni, gave you free soup, plastered the place with punchy posters, spoke in lectures, spoke in rallies, spoke in the Colleges, in the Ref, in Woroni, on the beaches . . . and generally ran out of breath, because there is still so much to do like being active on many departmental committees, the Faculty Education Committee, ANU working groups, and the Board of the Faculties, championing student issues and generally stirring things up.

The Education Collective is the most energetic activist group at ANU. All of you will have been affected by the Ed. Coll. at some stage. Yet few realize that we are a small group of full-time students. We are not salaried research staff, and nor are we irresponsible agitators. Each of us is deeply committed to our different field of study, and to working for the best education possible.

Well, obviously you are not aware of our high moral rectitude, our spirit of conviction and extreme personal modesty, or you would have joined us by now, or at least sent a donation. Actually, when you filled in your Counter Course Handbook questionnaires (and you did, didn't you?) we asked for your comments on our consciousness-raising activities. Many responses were highly enthusiastic, but others were extremely ill-informed, not to mention offensive. Some budding Ian Wardens thought we were "worse than a heap of wombat do's", objecting to our openly Socialist Feminist beliefs. Others berated us for failing to reform the whole of the Australian Education system. Such comments provoked hoots of impatience, as we went through yet another night of coffee and questionnaires.

For all that, working with the Education Collective is highly rewarding. I first went along because they seemed the most interesting people around, but I found that Ed Coll developed my political consciousness and personal skills, improved my coffee addiction, gave a new zest to my social life, made my teeth white, made my dog love me and gave me a money-back guarantee.

So, here goes with the new 1982 Ed Coll:

A RUN-DOWN OF ED COLL MEMBERS:

THE FIRST INSTALMENT:

Bill Redpath: Bill is one of the founding members of the Education Collective. He is a fourth-year Law student and has been involved in educational matters in the Arts faculty (particularly in Sociology), the Law School, A.U.S. and the A.C.T. Council of Parents and Citizens Organizations. His main influences are: Althusser, Gramsci, the Centre for Contemporary Cultural Studies, Raymond Chandler and Ross Macdonald. He is not, however, the Philip Marlowe of the Left.

Leisa Simmons: Pardon me, I am not a wit! I have been involved with the Ed. Col. for the last two years. This has probably been one of the most satisfying educational experiences of my life. I have learned over the years new skills in speaking, organizing, leaflet writing, poster-ing, arguing, pizza eating, lay-out techniques, getting by without sleep - I could go on and on. Otherwise, my activities have included studying Sociology and Anthropology, working with W.O.C. and in recent times SICH (Student Initiatives in Community Health) and sometimes dancing and spinning.

Winsome Hall: "I am now, finally a Sociology Honours student, after four years of Departmental swapping and other traumas. I became an Ed Coll member through being frustrated with the way in which I was being taught. I wasn't able to define this feeling until the end of 1980, and it resulted in my withdrawal from full participation in my courses, rather than in positive action to improve both the courses and my own academic progress. Ed Coll has enabled me to pursue my initial visions of university study."

Janet Butz 4th year B.A. Subjects: English, History Psychology, and a dash of Latin. Otherwise interested in cycling, swimming, dancing, breathing smoke-free air, avoiding peanuts, playing squash and netball, and sleeping. I identify with koalas, fairy penguins, and wombats. I have had ever such a good time with Ed. Coll. Why, without them, I would never have realized my life-long ambition to be the Spirit of '74. No n' no, and I wouldn't have learnt *half* the number of essential skills and concepts or been to *half* the number of fun parties, with *nearly* as many new friends as I have with deal ol' Ed. Coll.

Alex Anderson at uni since '78 (on and off) which seems a long time, lives off a scholarship and his upper-middle class parents (who have a swimming-pool), has lived in two halls and various group houses. First attended S.A. meetings out of a sense of interest in their excitement and controversy and violence (in '78), was outraged by Liberal government attacks on student unionism and students, the unemployed, etc. attended rallies. Long involvement with Union Board of Management, and punk. In 1980, heavily involved in Left Group, Accommodation Campaign, Men's Consciousness-Raising Group, and surrealism. After a year of absence, currently interested in Marxist literary criticism, Education Collective, playing piano at the Gay Cafe occasionally, and bike-riding.

Denise Meredyth . Fourth-year English student. Has been involved in Ed. Coll. for about nine months. Interested in literature, avoiding making speeches, Ed. Coll. 'in jokes', producing graphics, and missing sleep (written after only four hours' slumber).

Katrina Edwards: I am a third year Economics student also doing Medieval Studies. I hope to do honours in one or the other subject but I have yet to decide which! (I've become an expert in designing courses to fit the rules. I'm also Chair of the Union Board of Management and so am now studying part-time. I became a member of the Ed. Coll because two years of Economics showed me why students need to take charge of their education.

Kathleen Orr: I've been in the Education Collective for two years now, and found it the most satisfying group to work with on campus, mostly because it produces tangible results from its theoretical discussions and philosophy. I also worked at 2XX, and produced the Africa Today show for a year. Women's Studies and History are my subject areas. Having an extra-curricular activity like the Ed. Coll. is, at times, taxing on one's energy, but the co-operation, support, sense of humour and fun which come with it make it all worthwhile.

Donna Meyer (a new member!!!) 3rd year student. Double Hons degree in English and History. English Subcommittee Rep for two years. Despite this educashun, she still can't spell. Ex-Queenslander, now a grotty Canberra-ite. Interested in Ed. Coll. because of a desire to improve her own and others' involvement in education at ANU. Basic belief: you get out of anything what you are prepared to put into it.

Graham Regan (another new member!!!) : This is my 2nd year at ANU, and I'm currently studying (largely) politics. My first year at Uni gave me great experience on how to fail units, having made the mistake of studying Economics (naively believing its purpose was to analyse the economic system - really it's 'how to close your eyes and make a buck'). Being such an expert on the ins and outs of assessment methods, I joined Ed. Col. to help prevent other students from falling into the same trap.

I don't own a car, or a dog, and I have a natural dislike of Liberals.

Other Ed Col Members are:

Alison Smith
John Buchanan.



What is the Legal Referral Service ?



The legal referral service is a campus-based organisation run by law students with some faculty supports, that offers free advice on problems of a legal, quasi-legal or "not-sure-if-it's-legal" basis. The LRS has premises in the Union Building on the ground floor. It opened from 11 to 3 in 1981, and will probably operate on the same hours this year, once we get over the holiday hiatus. The shopfront service is supplemented by a 24-hour telephone connection on 49 4022.

Despite the fact that the "ACT Limitation of Freedom of Access to Legal Knowledge and Facts of Legal Life"-type Ordinance prevents the LRS giving actual legal advice it can still perform several useful functions. First, the service is a place where people can bring their problems, of whatever nature, and have them receive a sympathetic hearing; the service is free and friendly, and seeks to overcome much of the alienation, intimidation and hierarchical nature of the traditional lawyer-client relationship. Next, the service can tell people

whether their problem is a legal one, and if so, what their options are; often, the legal solution is recommended as the last resort after some other approach has been tried. People can also receive the basic legal lowdown on such matters as rights on the road. Finally, the LRS can take a more active role, either by providing an advocate in certain situations, such as before the TEAS Appeals Tribunal (\$50,000 won in appeals last year), and by writing carefully worded but still threatening letters with which to help 'the other party' see sense.

So, though this service is essentially *referral* in nature, there is still much it can do and has done to help students. This year also sees the first attempts for the service to broaden its activities to include legal education in the community, and any suggestions on what people might like to know in this regard would be gratefully received.

Christian Mikula

GARÇON Reviews~

THE NEW DELHI

Chris Stamford

The Australian's palate can hardly be described as adventuresome as the proliferation of bland take-aways and chain steak houses bear testimony, thus it was a pleasant surprise for me upon my return to Canberra, to note a new restaurant in the National Capital offering to the palate of those raised on a diet of Razor Gang cuts and Parliamentary Lunches that most unwestern of cuisines, Indian. Intrigued that someone believes there is a market large enough to compete with the already successful (and for good reason) 'Shalamar'. My partner and I ventured into the 'New Delhi' arriving without booking at 7.30pm on a Friday.

The restaurant was not crowded, and a seat was easily found for each of us. The decor is a legacy of the previous owners, a Malaysian establishment, with a few Indian wall hangings to add a tint of the brightest jewel in the crown to the atmosphere. Piped Indian muzak played at an acceptably low level made the ambience quite conducive to low pitched conversation and peaceful reflection upon the quality of the food, an ambience which, I am glad to say, the majority of patrons accepted, the single exception being one gentleman who would insist on describing in exquisite detail a series of painful injections that at one time pin-cushioned his posterior, at a volume that could have been overheard in Belconnen.

DOLLY'S. Nr Childers St Hall, Acton
Hrs. Weekdays 8pm-4pm
Friday/Saturday 8pm-5ish
Sunday 8pm-3am.
Dinner for two, \$3-\$4.

I looked wearily at the clock. Just past two in the morning, I laid down my pen and leaned back from the desk. Bloody essay. I had had enough of the theories of capitalism as they relate to the Industrial Revolution in pre-Islamic Germany. Load of cobblers if you asked me.

Gurgle, gurgle, splash.

Damn. I'm hungry. But where the hell do I get a feed at this time of night, er, morning? Dolly's - where else. So I hop on my treddy and trundle down to Dolly's.

Seven minutes cycle ride from the halls of residence, Dolly's trailer is to

The menu was black-boarded, and left by a sari draped waitress of obvious Indian extraction, who was most helpful in explaining the make-up, and potency of the dishes listed. Of the entrees we chose Pakhouras (\$2.25) - average price for the entrees, for main course we chose the chef's special - Duck Punjabi (\$7.75) the most expensive dish on the menu. We were informed that most curries can be cooked to the tolerance level of any palate, we decided to brave the medium range and order a Beef Curry (\$6.35) and requested pappadams (2 for 75c) and a total unknown, Raita, as side dishes to the main meal, we left the choice of dessert until the after effects of the first two courses manifested themselves.

A wait of ten minutes, then the entrees arrived. Pakhouras were deep fried vegetables in a floury batter accompanied by a medium chutney - the idea was interesting, but the tastebuds, perhaps because they were primed for curry powder, found pakhouras quite bland and very definitely in need of the chutney to add some taste.

A further fifteen minutes and the main course arrived, served in two dishes, an excellent practice that allowed both diners to taste each dish. All main courses are served with rice in a separate dish. It was only now that the intimate lighting became a serious handicap to good eating, in the dimness it was difficult to tell which dish was which until tasted. The Duck presented a further complication, as it was unfileted, in the permanent twilight it was difficult to tell what was meat, and what was bone.

be found on Marcus Clarke Street, just off Barry Drive. Dolly himself stands above you as he takes your orders.

"Hello Pete. Usual?"

"Thanks Dolly".

Ginger haired, mustached and amiable Dolly knows his regulars. Young and energetic he works fast, so it comes as no surprise to learn that he owns another two trailers out in Woden and Belconnen, and "depending on the taxman", will open two more at Goulburn and Queanbeyan. August should see residents and visitors of Surfers Paradise enjoying Dolly's fast food at three trailer outlets to be established there.

Dolly's offers a limited though wholesome menu. Hotdogs range from 90 cents for one with sauce and mustard through to \$1.50 for the lot. One articulate customer described her coleslaw

Despite these problems the food itself was well presented and very edible, the Duck Punjabi deserves special mention as the strong flavour of the bird was well augmented by the curry it was served in. The Beef Curry at medium strength was strong enough to give the tongue a short sharp shock but without killing off the tastebuds. The pappadams, excellent value at two for 75c provided a little crisp variety and the Raita emerges as the surprize of the evening, a delicate natural yoghurt which combined well with either of the main dishes, and is well recommended.

Feeling in need of a cool dessert my partner ordered Mango Icecream. I decided to remain totally Indian and tried Gulak Tamur - which turned out to be a deep fried ball of dried milk soaked in a rose syrup - don't let the description put you off, it was cloyingly sweet, doughy, but interesting.

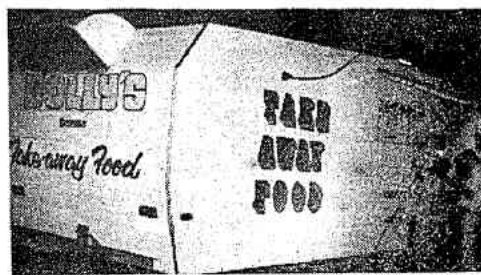
The Mango Icecream sounded decidedly western, but was unlike any icecream tasted - the mango wasn't much in evidence either, but it did provide an opportunity to cool the roof of the mouth.

-Visit this restaurant and flex your tastebuds, it's worth it, despite the 'romantic lighting' and poor wine list, a good introduction for the western palate to the joys of Indian Cuisine, you will escape (if you go easy on the wine) at \$30 for two.

New Delhi
71 London Circuit
Canberra City, 49 8736

and mustard favourite as 'Yummy'. There is not a lot you can really say about hotdogs, except Dolly's are delicious.

The burgers have a price range from \$1.10 to \$1.80 for the lot. These prices are higher than the Union (Dolly doesn't receive a student subsidy) but most students agreed, tasted a lot better. The bacon and cheese was recommended by our photographer.



You also get more chips for your 75c than at the Union although I prefer the chunky variety to Dolly's thin ones. Dolly also sells steak sandwiches, donuts, softies, coffee and cigarettes.

Dolly told us that most of his customers were "drunks", and that there was a hard core of students that eat there regularly. Records held at Dolly's are currently six burgers with the lot, which was achieved in just under two hours, and more spectacularly, twenty-eight donuts were consumed consecutively.

The atmosphere at Dolly's is fresh and the decor is in the open-air style. Service is fast, prices relatively cheap, bookings are not necessary, though during the depths of a Canberra winter, it's wise to wrap up - the heating is atrocious.

By Peter Smith.

EVERYSTUDENT



Upon entering University, the average student (usually fresh from High School)

discovers a dark and terrifying world of plotting and intrigue, of establishment forcing "the shades of the prison house" to close just a little faster on the growing mind, and of the radicals breaking free of the chains of society to a higher plane of non-vocational degrees and free-thinking consciousness, at least this is the scenario that the author of the genuine pseudo-morality play "Everystudent" would have us believe.

Fresh from a rave-review tour of Bateman's Bay, 'Everystudent' staged its debut at the ANU in the latter half of last year, an event which Woroni was unable to do justice to in previous issues. I hope that such matters can now be put to rights.

Frankly, when I first came to the ANU, I was unsure what was more worrying, the degree-bedecked professor wandering around in a seemingly impervious cloud of oak-panelled staff smoking rooms and endless philosophical debate, or the people who spoke (?) of revolution, and overthrowing the professor's ivory tower. 'Everystudent' is a far more successful attempt to make the new student aware of the shortcomings of an education system designed to

create a square peg for a square niche in this society, than the lectures I received upon entering this University's hallowed halls.

The Character, Everystudent is an overworked, misunderstood wretch (played with virginal innocence by Leisa Simmons) who has fallen afoul of the uncaring administration dominated by "the board" upon which sits such notables as Professor Bill Baloney (Bill Redpath), Dame Edna Wiley - academic administrator and square peg course designer extraordinaire (Kathleen Orr) and Dr Doublespeak, an ivy covered academic with a degree from an equally ivy covered university - (Denise Meredith) and the purchaser of square pegs for factory fodder, evil capitalist, Malcolm Handcock (Adrian Stevens).

Frustrated by endless extension refusals, and hours slaving over largely useless reference works, Everystudent turns to Rohan Anderson (Christian Mikula) her student representative who attempts to gain change by operating within the system that The Board has established. After Anderson has had his painstaking work abandoned by the

Board members the suitably red bereted "Spirit of '74" calls the students to the cause, and through confrontation with the board is able to have their problems dealt with, support for their cause being expressed by the renowned academic with a marvellously leading name, Karl (Alex Anderson).

As I have said before, this is a far more palatable way of presenting the activities of the Education Collective than demagoguery before a Tank-full of bewildered first years, activities that are well worth the support of all students, despite their somewhat demeaning attitude toward vocational degrees which have their place. So complete your course assessment forms and read the Counter Course handbook, but with one word of restraint, most academics on this campus can be quite helpful if approached as human beings. Do not treat all academics as square peg manufacturers merely because of the actions of a few, the names of whom become clear in the Counter course handbook - this is a blemish on an otherwise provocative and well received advertisement for a very useful organization.

Chris Stamford

Robin Millhouse – rocking the boat in South Australia

Former ANU student Michael Atkinson together with Giles Tanner, filed the following interview with Robin Rhodes Millhouse. Millhouse is an Australian Democrat in South Australia's Lower House who may find himself holding the balance of power after the State election due late this year. He began his career as the Liberal member for Mitcham in South Adelaide. In 1968 he became Deputy Premier and Attorney-General. Millhouse left the Liberal Party when the Liberal Party split over the issue of electoral reform. When the rift was healed in 1976,

Millhouse refused to return to the Party.

Millhouse has embraced a number of radical causes including legalisation of abortion and prostitution, one vote one value, a bill of rights, restraints on police powers and nude bathing. Millhouse survives in Mitcham, defying Liberal and Labor opposition. The last election saw Labor preferences directed towards his Liberal opponent, but many Labor voters ignored their Party's card, clearly valuing Millhouse's contribution as a vociferous one-man opposition.

Millhouse's isolation from both political camps in State Parliament puts him in a good position to be candid, and we asked him to evaluate the Tonkin Liberal Government and the Bannon Labor Opposition after two years of Liberal rule.

Of the Liberals he said: "They've got no real energy. They've simply enjoyed being in office, running around in big government cars, and I certainly don't think they've done enough to deserve remaining in office. For the Liberals to win office in this predominantly Labor-voting State, there has to be an aberration. There was an aberration in the circumstances of September 1979. I don't think they've done enough to retain support...."

He considered the Labor leader, John Bannon, "green" when he was elected leader, and despite two years in office he hadn't learnt from his mistakes. He was too cold in his personality. He didn't deserve to be Premier, but he probably would be.

"Bannon won't bring in any human interest into his attacks on the Government about unemployment. Unemployment is a terrible problem, but he never illustrates it with any individual cases, or brings in any emotion. Bannon quotes statistics and Tonkin blusters statistics back, and no-one knows who is up who. Bannon will never address questions to ministers other than Tonkin. It's not beneath his dignity to do so, but he never picks his targets."

"I would never be Speaker of the House," he said. "It's unlikely that I would enter a coalition, but that's more likely than me accepting the Speakership. I don't know ahead of the actual position how I would act. Blacker (the sole National Country Party member) could be bought off with a ministry."

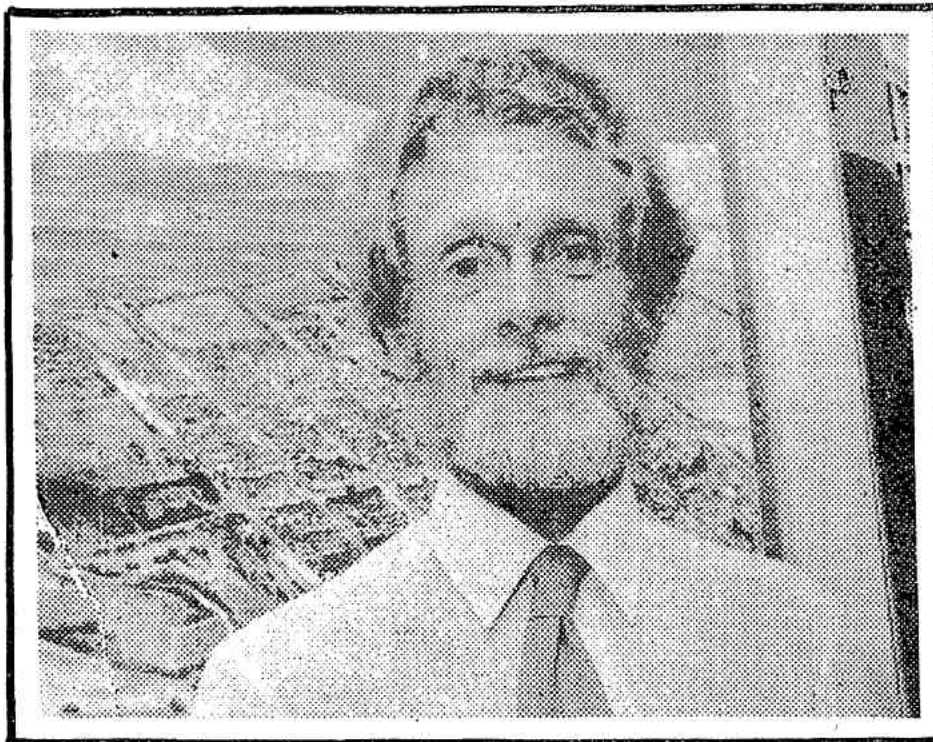
So where did that leave Millhouse in the event of a tied Parliament after the next election, with him holding the balance of power?

If one party had a clear majority of the two-party preferred vote, that would certainly be one of the things he would consider in deciding which way to jump in an evenly divided parliament.

The Democrats in the Senate have recently blocked the controversial Sales Tax legislation, retracting Senator Mason's assurance to the Fraser Government made last November. We asked Millhouse if this was tantamount to blocking an Appropriation Bill. The Democrat Senators are pledged by statutory declaration not to refuse Appropriation Bills.

A cynic might say his reply should be read as meaning that politicians should never make promises.

Continuing, he said of the sales tax: "This kind of situation just wasn't envisaged. But the political reality of the sales tax is that it is bitterly unpopular and the Government knows it is unpopular. The Government is going to stick to the tax because they are too arrogant to admit a mistake. We had to balance pure theory against the good of the community and our senators came down on the side of the good of the community."



Robin Millhouse: "A vociferous one man opposition."

"To the extent that the Democrats gave an unqualified undertaking never to refuse to pass supply, then that was an unwise move which shows the dangers, in politics, of going to absolutes," he replied.

As Liberal Deputy Premier and Attorney-General, Millhouse pioneered the legalisation of abortion in South Australia, which is the only State to legalise abortion by Act of Parliament. The other States rely on vaguely worded

common law that might change into prohibition at the drop of a Supreme Court decision. We asked him if the test which he had designed, "social and psychological necessity" as judged by a doctor of the woman's choice, had become a euphemism for abortion on demand?

"No, I've never been in favour of abortion on demand. The Act I initiated has been used by the medical profession in a way that I didn't expect. But I don't regret introducing the Criminal Law Consolidation Act (the law legalising abortion on certain grounds). At least it's above board, unlike in other States. Legislation must be in tune with community standards, otherwise it's just ignored. You can't make people good by Act of Parliament," he said.

Perhaps oddly in the light of this remark, Millhouse, a devout Anglican, has been accused of being a wowsler and of having his head in the clouds. We quoted ex-Premier Des Corcoran from Don Dunstan's autobiography *Felicia*: "Millhouse's head is so far in the clouds, he wouldn't know if the Melbourne Express was up him till the passengers started getting out" (in the same context, Corcoran called Stell Hall "the condom on the prick of progress"). Has his role in Parliament become so negative?

"I may be pretty strange but I haven't got my head in the clouds. I think I've introduced more Bills into the House than any other member and I'm still doing it. I've re-introduced my Bill of Rights. You may call my Bill to ban cigarette advertising negative, but I wouldn't. I've got a resolution before the House to have the Ombudsman deal with complaints about the policy. (presently handled by an internal police bureau.)

"I'm sure I influence both sides. My Private Members' Bill on prostitution only just failed, and my stand against the Government's system of petrol pricing forced the Government to rely on the casting vote of the Speaker. Maybe I am negative, but I'm still producing ideas."

S.A. SUBSCRIBES TO

"FREE PALESTINE"

The Students' Association meeting of 10 March has decided to subscribe to the pro-PLO publication "Free Palestine". The meeting decided by a narrow margin (23 votes to 17) to buy \$100 worth of subscription in the bi-monthly magazine and distribute copies around the University.

The mover of the motion, Nicholas Thomas, who was elected AUS Secretary at the abortive SA elections five months ago, denied that the motion conflicted with AUS policy. He affirmed that AUS has decided to adopt a "no-policy" stance on the Israel/Palestine debate but said that this was not binding on constituent

members of the Union, and in any case the AUS position urged constituents to encourage debate on their campuses.

The motion faced noisy objection from Liberals at the meeting, who asked whether the SA would subscribe to a pro-Israeli publication in the interests of balance.

The meeting also decided to affiliate the SA with the Canberra Program for Peace Committee, a group in favour of International Disarmament and nuclear non-proliferation. It was also decided that \$200 should be contributed to the cost of bringing ex-NATO general Gert Bastian to address supporters in Canberra.

A heated debate also ensued over the alleged non-notification of an SA general meeting of a payment of \$14,000 to AUS in May last year (see front page story).



SDP ; Winning For Women

The following article is submitted by the ANU Social Democrats by the Convener, Rohan Greenland, with the approval of the Executive. The author is Polly Toynbee, a member of the British Social Democratic Party's Steering Committee. It emphasises the role of women within the Party, and is reprinted from *The Sunday Times*. (Feb. 21st).

At the Social Democratic Party's Constitutional Convention last weekend there was no doubt about which issue took up most time, and caused the most passionate feeling. For the first time in British politics since the days of the suffragettes, the question of women's place in politics became a key issue in a major political party.

There were three hotly-disputed debates. In two of them, the convention voted for the principle of guaranteeing fair representation for women. On the third, the most controversial issue, the convention split down the middle, with 150 votes each way. If there had been an equal number of men and women among the representatives, perhaps the result wouldn't have been so surprising, but only 16 per cent were women.

The convention voted to ensure that women be included on every short list of candidates for parliamentary selection. They also reserved a minimum number of places for women on the National Committee, the party's executive. It was on the question of women's place in the Council for Social Democracy - the party's chief representational body - that the convention split. The draft constitution recommended that every area party should send one man and one woman to the Council. The argument was fierce, the vote was taken twice. Now that issue is to be put to a ballot of all members.

A new party attracts the issues which the old parties neglected, and the question of fair representation for women has been furiously debated in the party in the last year. A new group, Women for Social Democracy, of which I am a member, has begun its campaign to win the votes of the membership in the March ballot.

The group looks quite unlike the old stereotype of militant women's collectives. It includes senior lecturers, teachers, a managing director and other managers, doctors, physiotherapists, lawyers, journalists, housewives and a Rabbi.

David Owen and Shirley Williams each said at its first meeting that women's greater involvement in politics would change political priorities. The group drew together women from area parties all over the country. Some of them were local chairmen, others were convention representatives. Some had high-powered jobs, many had not.

Many of the women at that meeting were already members of the 300 Group, the all-party campaign to get more women into the House of Commons. Most had had little to do with the broader women's movement since that is, for the most part, mixed up in the extra-parliamentary politics of the left.

Since no one knows much yet about the political complexion of the SDP's membership, particularly on an issue

like fair representation, there is no predicting how the membership ballot will go. More than 42 per cent of the party's 78,000 members are women. Not all will support the cause but if the convention was anything to go on, although a handful of women voted against, an overwhelming majority of the women representatives voted in favour. Some had been swung over by listening to the sheer awfulness of several of the arguments against women getting fair representation.

A year ago a number of those women now campaigning for fair representation were not in favour of making any special provisions for women. They disliked the idea of any kind of positive

"One woman in Number 10 doesn't change much. Britain has always been governed by men - and it isn't as if they've made a wonderful job of it."

discrimination, thought it patronising, unnecessary, and a trivial issue. In the early months of the party there seemed to be so many active, articulate women around helping to get local parties off the ground. All posts would be up for election, and they thought there was no reason for women to worry.

Since then, it has become clear that women in the SDP have done scarcely better than women in the old parties.

At last weekend's convention no special provisions were made for women, and although many stood as their local party representatives, only 16 per cent of the people there were women. As a result, a number of people who were doubtful about enshrining fair representation into the constitution have seen that, without it, the SDP will elect a Council from which women are likely to be almost excluded.

"One thing those rows of middle-aged men in the Commons have in common is that, whatever their social background, very few of them have ever had anything to do with what half the population do most of their lives - care for children, hold families together, and receive the sharpest end of decisions the politicians care to make."

Many arguments against women getting special provisions were used at the convention, from some women as well as men. They said that if women had this built-in guarantee, what of other minorities, such as ethnic groups, the handicapped and so on?

But women are not a minority, they are over 52 per cent of the population.

Then came the talk of merit. Several women said they wanted to be elected on merit alone. Let the best man win, someone said. Often the women who put forward this view are themselves successful professional women who would have little trouble being among the few women to suc-

ceed in politics, and didn't want their success dimmed by the accusation that they only got there because a guaranteed number of women had to be elected.

But what constitutes merit in political life? Who are the "best people" for the job? If you look along the back benches, and portions of the front benches too, it's sometimes hard to know. Has the present system thrown up the cream of our manhood in brain, and sincerity?

One thing those rows of middle-aged men in the Commons have in common is that, whatever their social background, very few of them have ever had anything to do with what half the population do most of their lives - care

for children, hold families together, and receive the sharpest end of the decisions the politicians make. David Owen has said in many speeches that if the House of Commons had a reasonable number of women, he doubts whether political priorities, especially on social policy, in the last few years would have been the same.

But when it comes to electing people to office in political parties, or selecting candidates, women's experience of life gets short shrift, when weighed in the balance against men who often have better paper qualifications. They don't stop to ask themselves whether trade union or high-powered managerial job experience, and the ability to make rousing speeches, are the only criteria for a good politician.

Selection committees often behave as if they were employers or university admissions tutors. Is it surprising that so many members of the

House of Commons are lawyers? Glib of tongue, swift of foot, and good on procedure - is that all we ask of politicians? So many people in the House of Commons have had virtually no experience of any kind of ordinary life - moving from university to education or the Bar, or worse still, straight to politics.

Over the years, many women of political ability have failed to get themselves elected. They have failed even to get themselves on to the first rungs within their parties, partly because of straightforward prejudice against them.

Men have the best jobs everywhere in society, and they demand them as of right in politics too.



Shirley Williams campaigning in Crosby: 'Women's greater involvement in politics will change political priorities.'

There are plenty of able women in good jobs, who also have the added experience of running a household, which should count in their favour, not against them. If we want the people properly represented it is not enough to say that an 86.3 per cent male House of Commons can represent the 52 per cent female population just as they represent everyone else.

Fewer than one in five of those putting themselves up to be placed on the SDP's parliamentary panel is a woman. Those who have been conducting the interviews, myself included, have noted that most of these women are among the best candidates we have. That is because women are so unsure of themselves that they tend not to come forward unless they know, through considerable previous success, that they are worthy of the job.

On the other hand, there have been strings of pretty mediocre men, not noticeably overburdened with talent, brain or charm, who seem not to have a moment's doubts about their suitability. In the Women for Social Democracy group, there are scores of excellent women who have worked hard in their local parties, but panicked when it came to standing for Parliament. "What, me?" they ask. They have to be pushed, told loud and clear that they have the ability, and often a lot more ability than some of the men who do stand.

That is something these women would learn once they had sat on the Council for Social Democracy for a while. Because the old parties have always left women out, there are fewer women with any experience of political life. They know about the envelope-licking and the sandwich making, and the leafletting. But they need to be given the self confidence within the

party before we can train up enough women to stand for Parliament. MP's don't appear out of the blue: they have usually had all kinds of offices within the party. Unless the SDP guarantees women a chance of getting on to the Council of Social Democracy, we are unlikely to end up fielding many more women candidates than did the old parties.

The SDP's members will have to decide what kind of party it is to be. Whether it becomes a progressive party of reform, operating in the left centre of British politics, or a more conservative and cautious party of the centre, will not only depend on the positions it takes on the issues which have traditionally

divided the old class-based parties. Just as important are the issues which have united the old parties in a negative immobilism.

The women's issue is chief among these. If the SDP is to be a party of reform it will have to identify new constituencies of support around new issues. It is not simply a question of ensuring women's representation - although that is important - but also of releasing their energies and redressing the balance of male priorities which have so long dominated the political scene. One woman in Number 10 doesn't change much. Britain has always been governed by men - and it isn't as if they've made a wonderful job of it.

ANU
Social Democrats

meets

Wednesday March 24th

7:00 pm

BRUCE HALL LIBRARY

WHAT IS SOCIAL DEMOCRACY?

Guest speaker, wine & cheese

The ANU Social Democrats is an informal group whose aim is to promote concepts of social democracy on campus through debate and discussion.



EDITORIAL STRATEGIES & WORONI

It is often claimed that we of the Left have a defective relation to reality, that we shout our opinions louder than anyone else in an attempt to drown out opposition, that we have no interest in open-ended libertarian debate. I am going to explain why we may give this impression, and talk about narrowness in *Woroni's* last issue.

Let's suppose our society is open and tolerant, that people arrive at their ideas in absolute freedom without outside influences which might shape their systems of values. Are we capable of following that through? Let's not forget how blacks get pushed round in Australia: now why is that I wonder. I don't think it's because they're naturally evil or stupid, I think it's because their interests pretty often run counter to the interests of big companies and their government friends, and because too many white Australians have racist attitudes which mean they don't really care, they ignore or encourage abuse of anyone who looks different or lives differently. Perhaps you could believe people get something out of racist beliefs, and that powerful groups have an interest in the propagation of racist beliefs. And that this might not be self-interest like some sort of calculating conspiratorial decision, but someone who only gets exposed to a limited range of possibilities (and is manipulated, i.e. they're not the one who chooses what goes in the newspapers etc. that form their ideas, that make up most of their indirect experience of the world) and ends up spouting racist ideas *might* be into that for reasons that do in fact benefit them. Examples? When the English government wanted Australia as a convict dump and imperial outpost, it really helped that they despised blacks, couldn't understand their culture at all, and so forth. People tend to identify with systems they're in, their ideas are shaped by their experiences: so for example a trooper who sees blacks treated inhumanly by the leaders of his society learns to despise them and then can 'feel alright' about going out into the country to shoot them up. But is this A Good Idea?

A leftist who stood up to say that Aborigines were okay, they were people too, that we should change our feelings about them, and change how our society related to theirs, would have been ridiculed by people who really thought blacks were inferior. (I'm talking on this "historical" example because I expect you don't have this idea now, you really do hate racism and think it's an issue). Everyone would say, oh no they're naturally inferior and the Governor says so too and I read it in the paper. No wonder the leftist would grow strident!!

We leftists (and feminists and anarchists and ecologists and pacifists and whatever) really feel we have something to offer. We can understand a lot of what you think, we've been there too. But we *don't* believe ordinary newspapers give you a chance or a choice to relate freely. We think a lot of our ideas are based on fuller understandings, critical thought, i.e. taking the material bases of ideas into account, the divided nature of our society, the fact that certain groups have more

control over what is considered right. We feel every piece of abuse of what we have to offer as another saddening solidification of the basic lies which hold down women, gays, blacks, workers, third world countries, children, old people, the mentally diverse . . . the basic lies which hold down everyone in fact by giving them *simple* understandings of themselves and everyone else.

I was really impressed with the Student Christian Movement's article in the last *Woroni*. It said good things about not believing oneself to hold the Answer (and please believe although I keep saying "we leftists" there are not hard and fast divisions, we are interested in more perspectives, we are frightened of elitist narrow-mindedness and critique it in each other, we can benefit from anyone who *thinks* and is *interested* (this does not mean we are interested in the banal prattlings of right-wing anti-feminism for example)). But *also* it talked about religious ideological and philosophical pluralism. It hurts me deeply to have a warm and happy article on being gay headlined by the editors "Glad to be Gay?" There is a dominant persuasion which is based on inaccuracies and needs to be countered. Look at the shocking paragraphs in "Godzilla Meets the S.A. Monster" which presented a logic that any man interested in eradicating sexism had to be gay, that being gay was just about having sex, and particularly sodomising, and furthermore that this was all somehow funny: to do with the highly unrealistic stereotype of gays as fairies which sets off jangling chords in my mind, how men in general normally do react to anyone who plays a fairy role in public . . .

Always running from radical feminism, radical left politics, anything that wants to ask really deep and searching questions . . . branding us as intolerant extremists who can't listen to anyone else's ideas while

the left is described throughout the last *Woroni* in terms of suicide, mindless, paranoid, fascist, dangerous, patronising, elitist, mean, spiteful, morally self-righteous, breathtakingly unscrupulous, vicious drunks, mentally deranged. Now having read that PLEASE imagine yourself in nineteenth-century Australia trying to defend the rights and dignity of Aborigines; you know, reasonably, calmly, listening attentively to other people's opinions. Can you imagine the intolerance *you'd* get, the smirks, the abuse, the arguments you can see through in a moment. Getting more and more frustrated and depressed by the apparent failure of your efforts to really improve things once and for all. (Well things now are better, we can work together, point to successes, back up our convictions with theoretical analysis and find people who agree enough not to regard us as mad). Think how you'd feel if after best efforts to introduce new ideas, countering old bad ideas of powerful people, a student newspaper inadvertently helped put down the things you believed in, mostly by personal vilification, with that string of abuse. One cannot take ideas for granted. But this applies to the middle-ground too. The left has a hell of a lot to offer. Feminism has a hell of a lot to offer. It takes an initial effort to get into them, not irrational faith to underpin a system with a defective relation to reality, but conceiving of the possibility of questioning common-sense beliefs, daring to step outside and criticise. Sure, I try and stand outside leftist beliefs every now and then, see how they look, but I'm convinced they're okay basically; deriding them is just what powerful interest groups want, to draw us back to a "common sense" which serves their interests.

Alex Anderson.

GOOD INTENTIONS AND FAR-LEFT CONVICTIONS
CAPITALISTS SOLVE THEIR PROBLEMS



ASSESSMENT: OUR DECISION, NOT JUST THEIRS!

Yes, it's that time of year again when classes are deciding their assessment schemes and course content (for the first semester at least). "So what" many students think to themselves. Assessment is an important matter!

Why Assessment?

Students taking an active role in assessment is not a 'ratbag' plot or a way of making university degrees worthless. Certainly it is a political question (like all of education) but there are two good reasons why students should get involved. Firstly, assessment will influence the rest of the academic year. It directs your workload, what you study, even whether you get to go to parties and the end-of-third-term blues. You owe it to yourself to do something about assessment to avoid misery and to get the most out of your education. The second reason is more philosophical. Democracy is more than electing a parliament every three years (or is it eighteen months?), it is about people organising to control their everyday lives, that is self-management. Since assessment is an aspect of students' everyday existence it is simply part of the democratic process for all students to take an active role in assessment decisions.

At the ANU we are more fortunate than most other tertiary students. As a result of the actions of students in 1974 we have the right to be consulted on assessment and course content. Not only are there good reasons for being involved in assessment decisions, we also have a tradition to uphold.

Assessment Myths

Whenever assessment is discussed there are stock phrases that seem, almost inevitably, to arise. They are not always comprehensible so we offer a rough translation: "People who don't want exams want to avoid work or are neurotic" (translation: I don't like people who disagree with me.)

"You can't have two bites at the cherry." (translation: I don't know much about fruit)

"We have standards to uphold." (translation: the professor or the Dean has a gun at my head)

"It's all in the introductory handout." (translation: I don't want to talk about it - keep your mouth shut.) and, of course,

"In past years the system has been . . ." (translation - I have a short memory but we did this last year.)

There are numerous other phrases that are equally unintelligible and have the same aw-inspiring logic. Unfortunately hierarchical staff-student relations mean that these "pearls" leave many students dumbfounded or overwhelmed. This is not inevitable.

What Can We do?

1. Read the Counter-Course Handbook to check for last year's entry under the subject. What comments were made about the assessment system, workloads, etc. What changes, rearrangements could be made? The article on pp.94-5 of the Handbook can give you options.

2. Hear what the lecturer has to say, but don't decide anything yet. There's plenty of time and if the proposal has merit it will stand up to student examination.

3. Appoint a time in lecture for discussion, preferably a few lectures on. In big classes tutorials provide a better forum. Decide yourselves on how much time will be spent on discussion in class.

4. It may be useful to appoint a chairperson who will not be able to speak from the chair but will help keep discussions flowing and who will allow different people to have their say. Outside Education Collective can help here. You're not doing something new by requesting a chairperson: you have someone already, who speaks from the chair quite flagrantly come assessment time. The lecturer.

5. Canvass assessment schemes keeping in mind the desirability of keeping as many options open as possible. You don't know what will happen during the year and you don't have to have the same assessment. Whip up the various suggestions into solid alternatives so they can be considered.

6. Check deadlines in the unit. See how it fits in with other units. Make sure the options are mooted to be considered. Then vote.

7. Ask for the definitive assessment scheme on paper. Check it for the details voted on.

8. If you feel that assessment was not decided fairly then you have various avenues of recourse. Contact the Education Collective about these, we are always helpful.

Course content

Not only can students take a role in assessment, they can also have a part in deciding course content. Things to consider are whether women are covered in the course, is it questioning of standard approaches and assumptions, does it allow you to explore your own areas of interest and how relevant is it to understanding the world? See what the deficiencies were last year by using the Counter-Course Handbook and speak up.

Wasting Time?

No! It's your university year and it's your assessment. The sort of experience, care and understanding you get out of democratically deciding assessment is invaluable, as well as being good for your health in third term.

Good Luck!

The ANU Students Association Education Collective

(We meet every Tuesday, 1pm in HA G20)

Uranium

One of the main planks of the Australian government's policy covering uranium exports is the imposition of strict safeguards to reduce the chance that other countries will use the uranium to help build nuclear weapons. Opponents of uranium mining have argued that existing safeguards against proliferation of nuclear weapons are totally inadequate — in the words of the Ranger Inquiry, "existing safeguards may provide only an illusion of protection"(1) — and that the only sure way to stop proliferation is to restrict the spread of the nuclear power industry. But neither side has seriously addressed the problem of proliferation at home: the possibility that Australia might obtain nuclear weapons.

Two particular developments in Australia could lay a much stronger basis for Australian acquisition of nuclear weapons: nuclear power plants and uranium enrichment.

Sir Charles Court in 1978 announced a desire for a nuclear powered electricity generating unit in Western Australia. This intention has been reaffirmed since then, and the Western Australian State Energy Commission has undertaken preliminary site assessments.(2) Nuclear power also has been under consideration in other states from time to time, particularly in Victoria.(3)

It is possible to construct a nuclear weapon directly using plutonium produced in a power reactor, as the US Energy Research and Development Administration has demonstrated, though the yield may be low and unpredictable. Plutonium suitable for the manufacture of reasonably efficient nuclear weapons can be produced without much difficulty in a nuclear power plant by removing the fuel rods from the reactor after only a short time, thereby reducing contamination by the more unstable plutonium isotopes.

Uranium enrichment is another part of the nuclear fuel cycle being considered for Australia. The Uranium Enrichment Group of Australia (UEGA) — consisting of BHP, CSR, Peko-Wallsend and Western Mining Corporation — in 1981 prepared a preliminary feasibility study for the establishment of a uranium enrichment industry in Australia. It is now undertaking a full feasibility study. UEGA probably will be joined in the enrichment project by interests from either the US, France, Japan or Urenco-Centec (a combination of British, Dutch and German interests). The proposed plant would be designed to enrich uranium only to the low level required for nuclear power reactors. But a plant based on the centrifuge method, the most likely possibility for Australia, could be adapted without too much difficulty to enrich uranium to the high level suitable for nuclear weapons.

Before looking further at the present situation, it is worthwhile reviewing the Australian debate of a decade ago over nuclear power and nuclear weapons. It was in 1969 and 1970 that the influence of those groups favouring nuclear weapons for Australia — the 'bomb lobby' — reached its height. Desmond Ball has identified four main groups in the bomb lobby:(4) certain right-wing Liberal and Country Party politicians; certain people in the nuclear research community, particularly in the Australian Atomic Energy Commission (AAEC); the RSL; and a few individuals associated with the armed forces. The major issues at the time were the Treaty for the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) and the possibility of a nuclear power station for Australia.

The NPT was anathema to the bomb lobby because it would have strongly inhibited open opportunities for obtaining nuclear weapons. The Liberal-Country Party government for two years refused to declare its position. It is noteworthy that the Prime Minister.

John Gorton, had spoken out in favour of nuclear weapons years earlier when he was a Senator.(5) Finally in 1970 the government announced it would sign the NPT, but would not ratify the treaty until satisfaction was obtained concerning various reservations. It is ironic today that the primary reason offered then for opposing the signing of the NPT was that the treaty was not considered adequate to prevent proliferation. This stance can be illustrated by the revealing statements made by two nuclear scientists

HEADING FOR THE BOMB AGAIN

who were prominent in the NPT debate, Sir Ernest Titterton, Professor of Nuclear Physics at the Australian National University, and Sir Philip Baxter, formerly Chairman of the AAEC, whose views are analysed in some detail in my study *Nuclear Knights*. (6)

The government's grudging decision to sign the NPT in 1970 was a defeat for the bomb lobby. One reason for signing the treaty was to prevent Australian access to information on nuclear developments from the US and the UK being cut off.(7) The treaty was not ratified until after the Labor party formed a government in 1972.



Besides the NPT, the other major issue that concerned the bomb lobby and which came to a head in the late 1960s was that of a nuclear power station for Australia. The bomb lobby and the associated 'nuclear power lobby' favoured speedy construction of a power reactor on the ground that Australia then would be able, if desired, to produce nuclear weapons using plutonium from the reactor.(8) In June 1969 Prime Minister Gorton announced that Australia's first nuclear power station would be built at Jervis Bay.

The close connection between nuclear power and nuclear weapons was well recognised by those in the bomb lobby. For example, federal parliamentarian E. H. St John in 1968 advocated building a nuclear power station and using it to produce plutonium which would be stockpiled for possible nuclear weapons.(9) The link was also quite clear to Sir Ernest and to Sir Philip.(10)

As it turned out, plans for the Jervis Bay reactor were deferred after William McMahon became Prime Minister in 1971. This was a second and very serious defeat for the bomb lobby.(11) The reasons for the decision to defer the reactor were primarily the high economic cost of the plant and the change in key decision-makers involved.(12,13) The reactor was eventually cancelled by the Labor government.

The issues raised in the debate of a decade ago are still relevant today. The physical facilities of a nuclear power plant or a uranium enrichment plant could be used to provide the raw material — plutonium or enriched uranium — which is the essential basis for constructing nuclear weapons. In addition, the acquisition and training of personnel to design, operate and regulate such facilities would also provide the skilled labour necessary to move to the construction of nuclear weapons.

There are severe limitations in the effectiveness of current safeguards against use of 'civilian' nuclear facilities to make nuclear weapons. This has been recognised by the Ranger Inquiry in Australia, the Flowers Commission in the UK, the US Office of Technology Assessment, the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute, and the International Nuclear Fuel Cycle Evaluation Committee. Indeed, the potential of the nuclear industry for laying a base for acquisition of nuclear weapons was summarised well in 1969 quote from Sir Philip:

'The growth of this industry and the expertise and the facilities which it will create will provide a basis from which an Australian government, at any future date feeling that nuclear weapons were essential to provide this nation's security, could move with the minimum delay to provide such means of defence.' (14)

Some people would argue that this possibility is remote in Australia because there is no significant political constituency pushing for Australian nuclear weapons. It is true that some members of the bomb lobby have been quiet in recent years, following their defeats over the NPT and the Jervis Bay reactor. But the pressures to acquire Australian nuclear weapons could rapidly increase in the future following changes in the political climate, perhaps following an international crisis of some sort. In such a case, the very existence of nuclear power stations or uranium enrichment plants could play a key political role in decisions about nuclear weapons.

From the military point of view, the acquisition of nuclear weapons by Australia is generally seen as unnecessary or undesirable. J.O. Langtry and Desmond Ball state categorically that "The option of developing nuclear weapons as the absolute deterrent has virtually no support within the Australian

defence establishment".(15) The RSL continues to advocate consideration for Australia obtaining nuclear weapons, but this currently has little impact on policy-making.

In spite of the silence and weakness of the bomb lobby, a quick resurgence of its influence is possible. In late 1981 it was reported that the Indonesian government may have begun a programme to develop nuclear weapons, one reason for this apparently being their belief that Australia may have its own programme.(16) If Indonesian nuclear weapons were to become a serious possibility, the pressures for an Australian bomb could become intense. One may also imagine the cries for nuclear weapons in the political aftermath of a nuclear war in the Middle East, or of a 'surgical' nuclear strike on US military bases in Australia.

Undoubtedly there would be individuals in the government, the AAEC and the defence establishment who would exploit such situations for ideological reasons or for their own career purposes. Popular support for Australian nuclear weapons might not be hard to create and channel. An opinion poll reported in March 1981 that over one third of Australians favoured having nuclear bombs,(17) similar to the level of support for this option a decade earlier.(18)

In a crisis situation in which pressures mounted for nuclear weapons, the military value or political rationality of obtaining them might remain quite low. But a decision could well be motivated for primarily emotional or domestic political reasons. The existence of facilities — nuclear power or uranium enrichment plants — which clearly showed that nuclear weapons could readily be obtained might well play a key role in swaying the debate.

The reasons for not having nuclear weapons are many, and include their low cost-effectiveness compared to other weapons for Australian defence, their contribution to a regional nuclear arms race, and the immorality of using weapons of mass destruction. Furthermore, there are many other good reasons for not having nuclear power plants or uranium enrichment plants, including economics and environmental effects. But good reasons may not be the basis for decision-making, especially in times of crisis. Nuclear power or uranium enrichment in Australia could lay the basis for an Australian bomb, whatever the good intentions of present planners. Therefore this possibility should be taken into account in a full public debate before these parts of the nuclear fuel cycle are introduced to Australia. Proliferation is not something that can happen only somewhere else.

Brian Martin
Dept. of Mathematics

Acknowledgements

Desmond Ball, John Carlin, Mark Diesendorf, Ann Moyal, Hugh Saddler, Rosemary Walters and Ian Watson provided valuable comments in the development of this article.

Notes:

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BACK TO BABYLON

A HISTORY OF REGGAE Part Two

Reggae is the music of the Rastafari, as much as black gospel was the music of the American negro, each expressed a religion in music and each has become popular in a white man's market independent of its roots. Yet to understand the Jamaican appreciation of reggae and ska, it is perhaps best to explain (as far as it is possible) the Rastafari cult from which most of the greatest Reggae performers draw their inspiration.

Jamaica is a positive riot of religions competing for the souls of the inhabitants, the religion of the indigenous Arawaks was early replaced by Roman Catholicism brought to the island by zealous Spanish Priests, fresh from the Inquisition. Upon the changeover to the hands of the British in 1665, the zealous Catholics were replaced by equally zealous Church of England ministers, unfortunately, these, doughty men-of-the-cloth had not been reared to the sub-tropical climate of Spain and Jamaica and soon fell victims to the heat, although they were replaced by hardier souls, the upshot was, that by the 1820's there was no more than three dozen clergymen in Jamaica and all of dubious quality.

By the mid-eighteenth century, slaves and ex-slaves were preaching to a ready-made following of their peers, although it wasn't until the early nineteenth century that the blacks managed to put their religion, by now black Baptist, on a political footing when the black Baptist ministers supported the slaves against the oppression of their white Church of England masters. A third party then emerged as a centre group, ex-slaves who had been reared in the harsh discipline of subjugation found the strictures of the Wesleyan Methodists more to their taste. When the self-government of Jamaica ended in 1865 and the island became a Crown Colony, the pre-eminence of the Church of England ended as it was no longer supported by the pocket of the Governor. For the first time all religions were more or less equal, although the proliferation of local leaders and divisive missionaries ensured that unity of belief was impossible.

This division is reflected in the religious situation currently in Jamaica, most religious sects have a base in Christianity and use the Bible, yet each has a local variation that makes it unique - for example the Zion Revivalists are a middle-class black offshoot of the Baptists who attempt to find parity with the whites through religion. They therefore view with disdain the quaintly named Pocomaniacs (no relation to the Californian band), who are working class supporters of a Zion Revival spin-off that is somewhat more flexible than the original Zion Revivalists, and has some respect for their African Heritage.

Even greater African influences can be found in smaller sects like Convive or Kumina, the latter even goes so far as to worship African Gods, add Hinduism and Judaism to the list, and the confusion over religion was complete. By 1930, the sole common factor amongst all religions was that none offered the poor, unemployed of the Jamaican ghettos like Trenchtown in Kingston any immediate hope that their suffering would be relieved while they were still alive. Rastafari, which had this as a basic tenet, was thus assured of a ready following amongst Jamaica's poor.

The central figure of the Rastafari faith is His Imperial Majesty the late Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia. In the

Rasta he represents the reincarnated Christ or Jah, the God that lives within each and every man, hence the much publicized 'I and I' philosophy.

The Rasta movement was generally believed to have started at the time of Selassie's coronation in 1930, as Selassie revealed upon his crowning that he was the 225th king of Ethiopia and the sole surviving descendant of King David, the last in an unbroken line stretching from the Queen of Sheba. Just as Marcus Garvey had predicted, a black prince had risen to lead his disciples back to their African homeland.

an estate and set up a Rasta community, which was disbanded in 1950 under constant police harassment.

It was however Archibald Dunkley that added the final touch to the Rastafarian movement. It was he that brought the belief of Babylon to the Rasta.

The Rastas believe that they are one of the refugee communities cast adrift when Nebuchadnezzar the King of Babylonia invaded Ethiopia, and that Selassie was the descendant of David who would lead them home. Thus Jamaica has become the Rasta's Babylon, where he will rest until its fall, and he can return to his home.



Rastas; exiled by Religion

Selassie was born Hij Ras Tafari Vakonnen (thus Rastafari) on 23rd July 1892 the child of a poor family. Crowned 38 years later he entered by force into the world's oldest monarchy and managed to convince one Leonard Howell of his claims. Howell, a well travelled Jamaican had spent much time in Africa and America and had witnessed a great deal of racial conflict. Such a person as Selassie must have seemed a crystallization of black racial power, a power that could unite all blacks of African descent.

Howell built up a considerable following for his views until his arrest in Jamaica for sedition in 1934. On his release in 1936 he formed the Ethiopian Salvation Society, and in 1940 purchased

As the Rastafari sees Jamaica only as a resting place, it is an obvious point that they will not need too much in the way of material possessions. If this point is accepted, (as it is by all Rastafari) then there is no need to work for the money, with which to acquire them, which brings us back to the question of unemployment in Jamaica, under whose iron rule a virtual civil war exists, many Rastas who could not find work under Jamaica's current economic climate have found in their religion an ideal solution to unemployment, they do not wish to work and hence become unemployable.

This desire to remain aloof from the social mainstream of Jamaican society also expresses itself in an unwilling-

ness to participate intellectually and politically in the life of the country. This has left the Rastafari wide open to exploitation by criminals who are only too willing to take shelter under the Rasta's wing of peace, brotherhood and silence. This prompted the authorities in Jamaica to take a cynical attitude toward the sect, and persecution reached its height in the early sixties before the Rastafari became acceptable, indeed reflecting some of the views, hopes and fears of many black politicians.

As you are now no doubt beginning to realize, it is extremely difficult to get to the bottom of the Rastafari faith, none the less so for the fact that Haile Selassie, often mentioned in this narrative is dead and shows little sign of being resurrected. On the face of it, the sect should have died with Selassie, it didn't, and the lyrics of "Jah Live" contain an admonishment to all those who believe that a merely temporal death could affect the living God.

Thus we return to the appeal of the Rastafari, to a people who have no feeling for their Jamaica, they offer a new home and an end to centuries of oppression by the white man, is it any wonder the prophesy of Garvey and the system of Dunkley has such an appeal?

Meanwhile life passes and more, and yet more, ganja is consumed in the daily ritual of puffing nature's sacred herb. For, as it says in Psalm 18 'Smoke went up out of nostrils and fire from his mouth devoured' What better way, one might think, to pass the time away?

SIMON DUNCAN

PERILS OF BEING A CAD

Since a few years ago, a group of ANU students, unflatteringly self-titled as CADS, started an annual event - a dramatic production involving students in all facets of dramatic presentation. From The Real Inspector Hound to Pinter's The Homecoming via No Exit (Sartre) and Inner Voices (Nowra) the personnel changed regularly, be it through the myriad of violent frustrations involved in these enterprises or the achievement of degrees and the Lure of the Dollar. What this means is that the CAD is an inconsistent animal - with encouragement, hard work and a semi-healthy bank account he is likely to emerge each year to present drama on campus. Without new injections of ambitious, keen people, he will wilt and lay low, until maybe stimulated another year. It's up to you . . .

This year the Playhouse (Canberra Theatre) is holding a Festival of Australian Drama. Last time this meritorious event was held, CADS participated with a production of Inner Voices. With a minor miracle and agreeable tailwinds, it is not inconceivable that it could be done again - but time is short. Anyone with brainwaves in the area of little-known or original Australian plays (stageable ones preferably), acting abilities, a passion for building sets, or simply an overwhelming interest in some facet of dramatic production, please be in the Union Bridge on Thursday 26th March. Many of the people involved in last year's student productions on campus - Hypolytus (Corkscrew) and The Homecoming (CADS) cannot be involved this year. If the concept of CADS is to be revived for another year, it's up to you . . .

M.S.

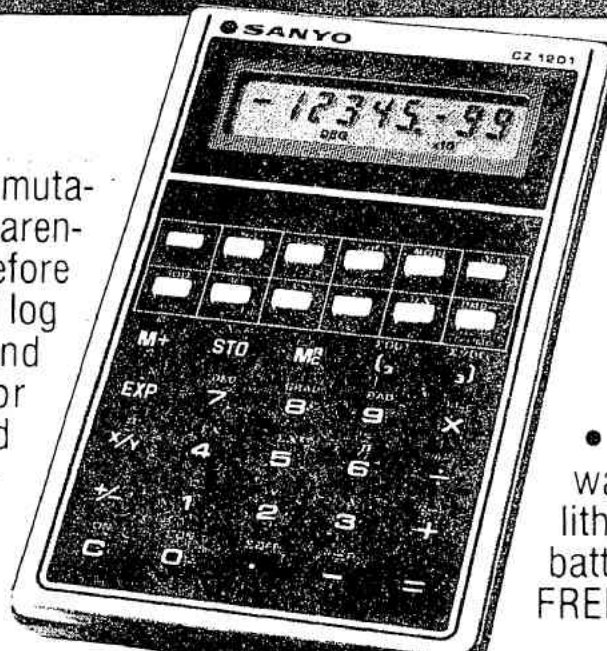


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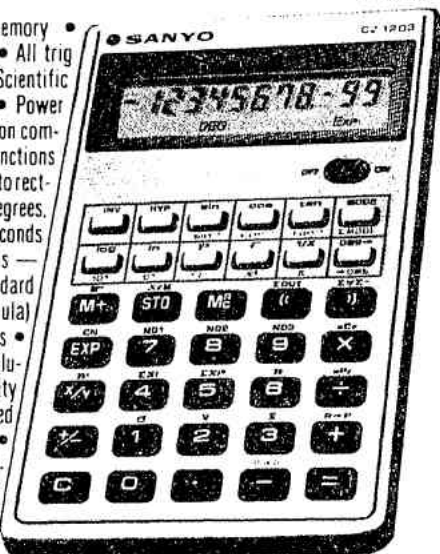
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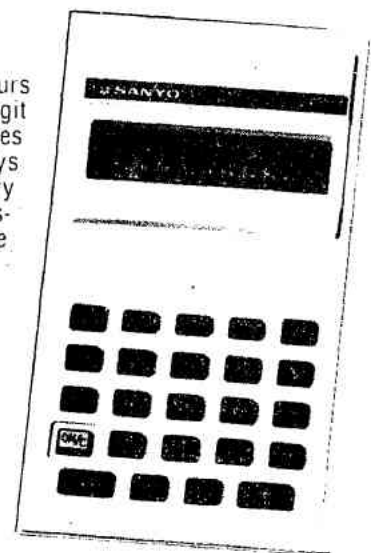
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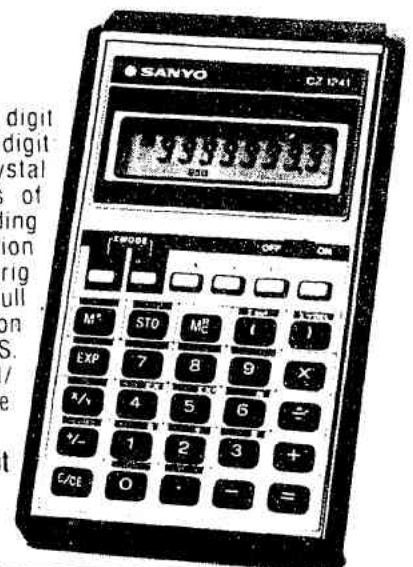
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OUTLETS ON CAMPUS & CIVIC

POETRY

Life is a farce;
full of intangible somethings,
people looking vainly for
they don't know what.

The world is a farce;
full of narrow minded men.
And musicians sing sadly
about love and death.
Inevitably and
inteminably.

Life is a farce
full of people looking for
the right thing to do and say
so that they can feel comfortable
and justified.

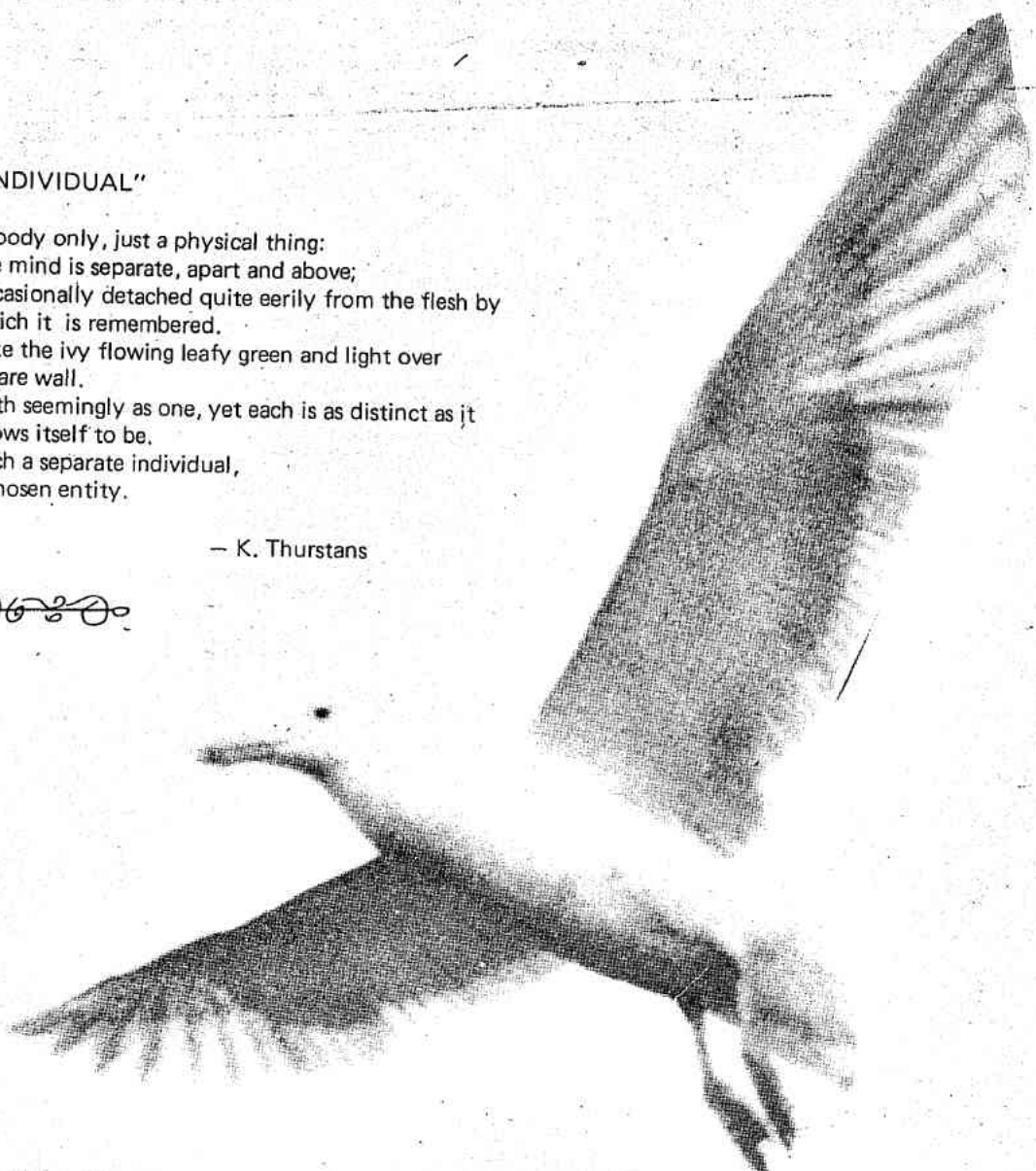
Only the good die young.

— K. Thurstans

"INDIVIDUAL"

A body only, just a physical thing;
the mind is separate, apart and above;
occasionally detached quite eerily from the flesh by
which it is remembered.
Like the ivy flowing leafy green and light over
a bare wall.
Both seemingly as one, yet each is as distinct as it
allows itself to be.
Each a separate individual,
a chosen entity.

— K. Thurstans



SUMMER

Thick summer's aromatic hair
Beckons me into its dark lair:
Nothing is known of refusal,
Or of subtle, polite excusal.
The only thing is to accept
This invitation so long kept
Stored in spring's and winter's coffer,
With its rich, implicit offer.
Summer's fullness cannot be
Any kind of treachery,
But must be intimately met
Before the suns of summer set.

—R.E. McArthur

UNBAPTIZED

Unbaptized, I wander loose,
Fearing the devil's jagged noose,
Limply mouthing the lame excuse —
The porch of the church tempts me in,
Offering a cushion to sin,
Like the harlot's jagged pin.
I see red wine on the altar,
And the green, protective psalter
That props me when I falter.
I see the candle like a jewel,
And holy water so cool,
And the monstrance like a tool.
This is the final chance,
The taut, ecstatic dance,
The aromatic trance.

—R.E. McArthur



RAGE OVER A LOST ROSARY

Why did I toss it away,
When it had such rich things to say,
So sharp, so transcendent, so cutting,
About God and transcendence and nutting?
Did Wordsworth glance down and distract me
From his Anglican heaven on high,
Or did Shelley gasp and impact me
As he drowned in the foam with a sigh?
Whoever the culprit, whatever the fact,
May I find it again, and keep it exact
By my heart, on my chest, in my fingers,
For despair is a curse, and sorrow malingers.

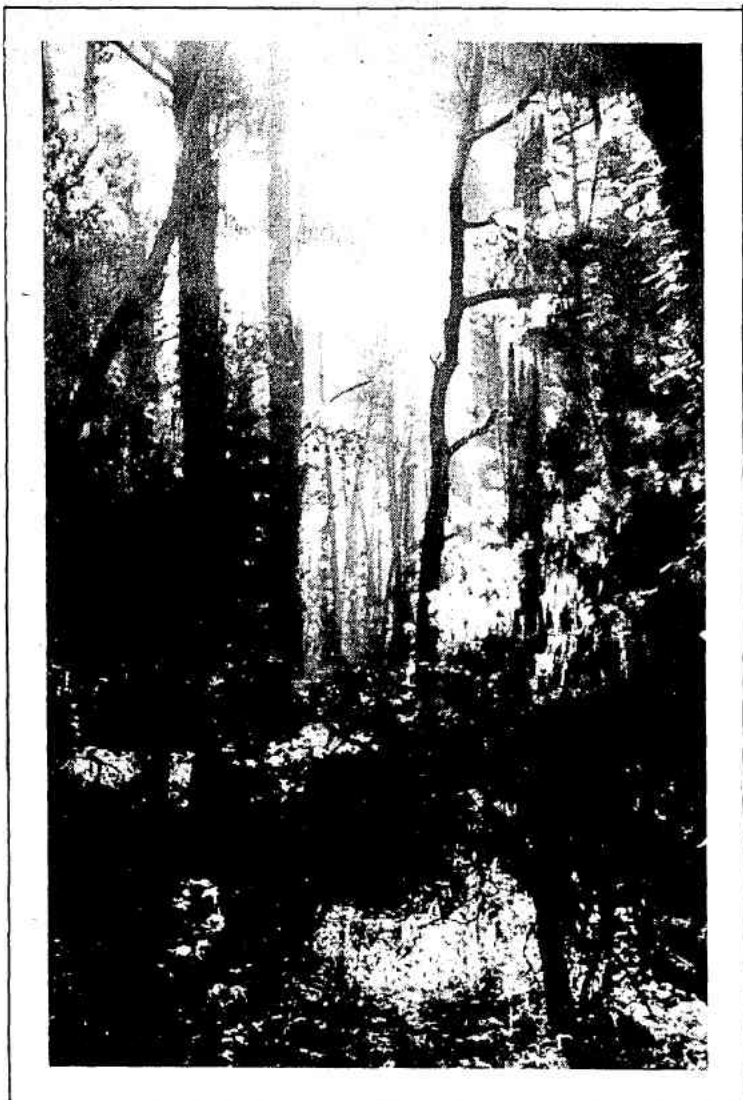
— R.E. McArthur

Walls sterile, cold yet
Why does she laugh?
and why does she remain?

He jokes from behind
those suntanned wrinkles
But time is running out.

Upstairs, he stares
from behind an ivy window
beyond knowledges shallow boundary.

— K. Thurstans



Wopodi Social Calendar

16 CHRIS TURNER *including the * ANU Film Group*
UNION BAR **'Black And White In Colour'**
rock 'n' roll guitar **'Shout At The Devil'** *Film group 7:30*

Dr Paul Connerton: 'The Concept of Tradition. Some Reflections on Property and Baptism' -4pm
Humanities Research Centre Reading Room, (top floor A-D HOPE. all welcome)

17 canberra opera
Donizetti's comic opera at CANBERRA THEATRE. 8:00pm



18 *STARDUST MEMORIES (1980) } 7:30 pm
***MANHATTAN 1979** } *Film group. COOMBES.*



19 student concert 1:00 pm *School of Music*

20

A BRILLIANT NEW AUSTRALIAN PLAY! SOON FOR LONDON!

EINSTEIN

Written by RON ELISHA Directed by MICHAEL BODDY

Mar 20th to April 4th

ANU Arts Centre

21 botanical gardens concert 2:00pm **'Ein Kaefer Auf Extratour'**
Brass Trio I 8:15 pm. **'Ein Tag Mit Dem Wind'**
Coombes 1:30 pm.

23 Every man for himself! - Surprise! } 7:30 pm
ALPHAVILLE }
Cleo Lane *Ad. 15.90*
Canberra Theatre *Conc. 11.90*

24 Timothy Kain-Guitar 8:15 pm *guitar concert*
School of Music

Dr Saburo Okita, a former Japanese Foreign Minister, will give a public lecture on JAPAN AND THE WORLD ECONOMY on Thursday, 25 March. Coombes. starting 1. pm.

25 COMES A HORSEMAN (1978) } 7:30 pm
Julia (1977) *Vanessa Redgrave Jane Fonda.* } *At Coombes.*

26 pretenders 8:00 PM.
Canberra Theatre \$ 14.90

* **zea** 5 1/2 mins.
 * **beau geste** *Film group. Coombes. 7:30 p.m.*



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